The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXIII., No. 26. Whole No. 610. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1901. Price per Copy, 10c.

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Wm Rankoeller 1902

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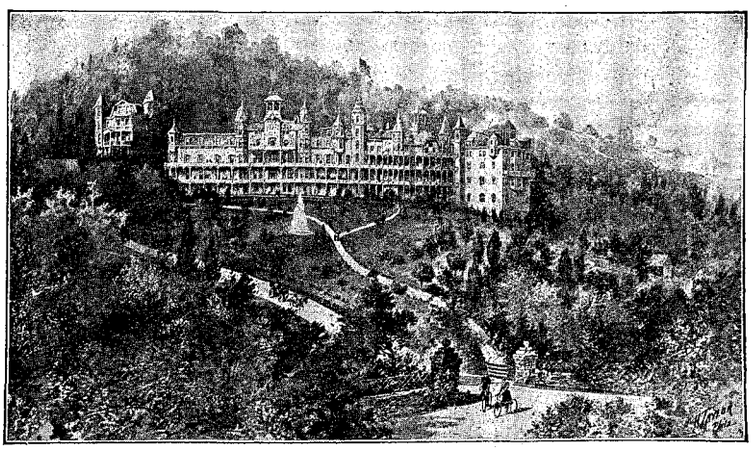

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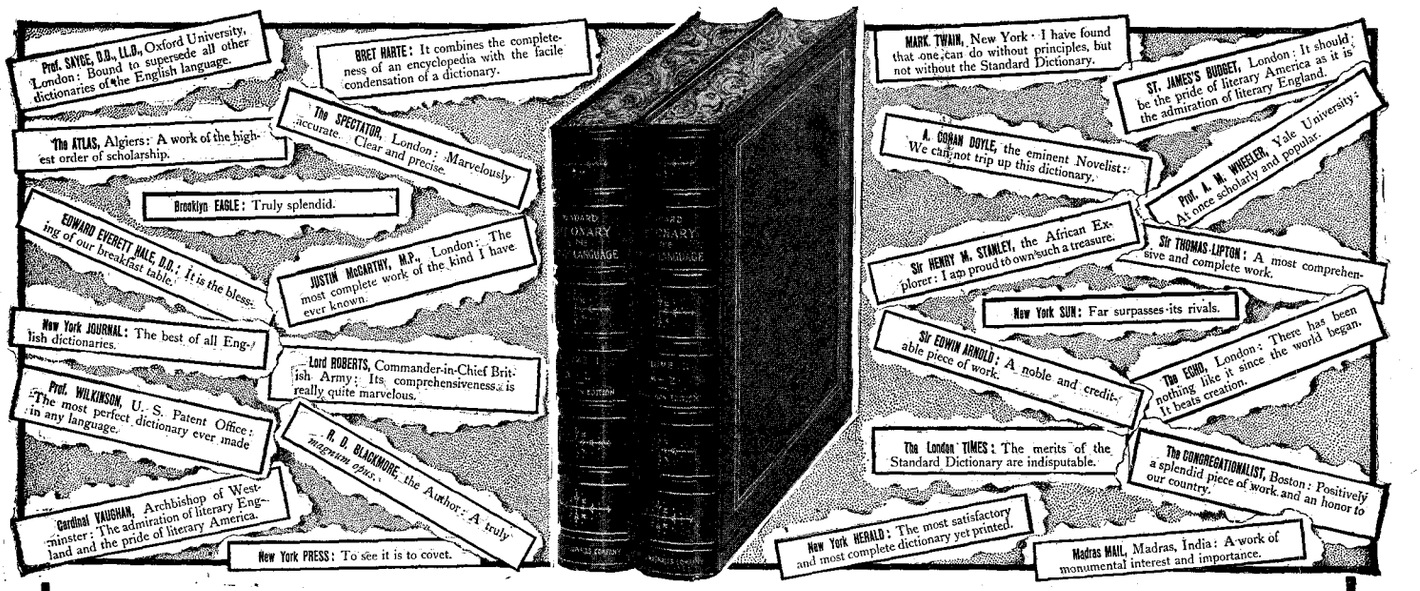
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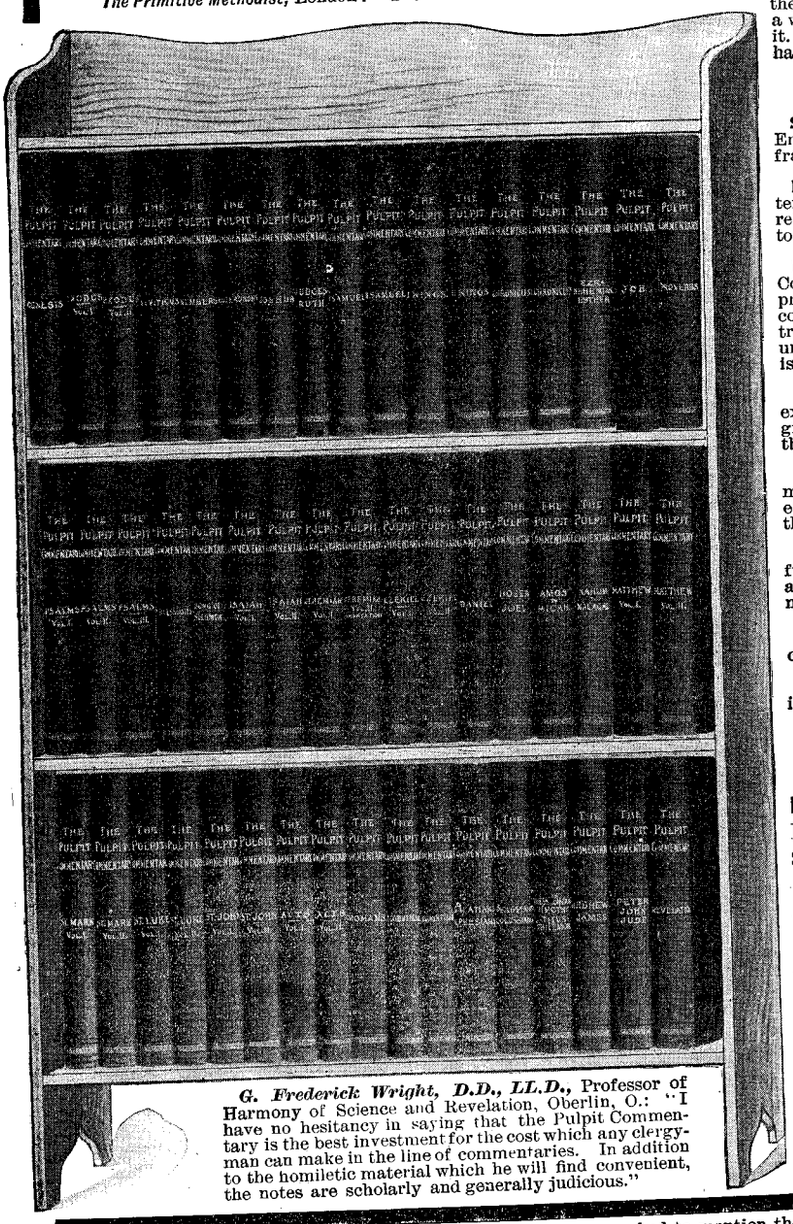

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MILITARY VIEWS OF THE SCHLEY VERDICT.

THE President's unusual and vigorous action in censuring Lieutenant-General Miles for expressing an opinion on the verdict of the Schley court of inquiry is taken to indicate that the President wants the controversy dropped, and he has taken this severe way, it is thought, to call the attention of the entire army and navy to the military regulation, in force for half a century, providing that "deliberations or discussions among military men, conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation toward others in the military service, . . . are prohibited." One thing is certain, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "and that is the determination of President Roosevelt to put an end to the agitation which has grown out of the conduct of Schley in the Spanish-American war." The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal* says similarly that the censure "is taken, in army and naval circles, as signifying President Roosevelt's determination to end the Schley trouble, right now, for good and always." Says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*: "The Administration is not only determined to end that unfortunate controversy, but to put a stop to the wrangling and backbiting that have been so long prevalent among officers of the navy in connection with the matter, and which have had the effect of producing personal enmities and bringing demoralization to the service. In short, the President is determined that the Schley-Sampson controversy shall be a closed incident, and no effort on the part of counsel for either of those officers will induce the President to take a step calculated to protract the controversy."

General Miles was quoted as saying in an interview:

"I am willing to take the judgment of Admiral Dewey in the matter. He has been a commander of a fleet, and as such has known the anxieties and responsibilities which rest on men under these circumstances. He was instrumental in the destruction of one Spanish fleet and knows and realizes the feelings that encompass an officer under such conditions.

"I think Dewey has summed up the matter in a clear and concise manner, and I believe his conclusions will be indorsed by the patriotic people of the United States.

"I have no sympathy with the efforts which have been made to destroy the honor of an officer under such circumstances."

Secretary Root's letter of censure, "by direction of the President," contains these words:

"It is of no consequence on whose side your opinion was or what it was. You had no business in the controversy and no right, holding the office which you did, to express any opinion. Your conduct was in violation of the regulation above cited and of the rules of official propriety; and you are justly liable to censure, which I now express."

Secretary Long's approval of the verdict of the majority of the court of inquiry, his agreement with the majority on the points where they differ with Admiral Dewey, his refusal to take action upon the briefs filed by counsel for Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson, and his request, "directed by the President," for the resignaton of Historian Maclay, are also taken as indicating that the Administration wants the naval controversy to be considered ended.

The army and navy papers, like the daily press, and like the court of inquiry itself, do not seem able to agree exactly upon the merits of the Schley case. *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) inclines to the verdict given by Rear-Admirals Ramsay and Benham, while *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) inclines to Admiral Dewey's view: Says *The Register*:

"Admiral Dewey appears to have formed and expressed opinions upon that part of the protracted controversy which was not embraced in the precept of the Secretary of the Navy, and in reaching which opinions, it seems to us, it would have been necessary and just to admit much of the testimony systematically excluded from the hearing. The testimony might or might not have affected the final expression, but it remains a fact that Dewey was led to present his views upon a subject not submitted to the board's consideration and not permitted by itself to be introduced in the form of witnesses' evidence.

"After the very complete report of the Dewey court there remains nothing further to say. The president, whose minority view has been erroneously adopted and exploited as a complete vindication of Admiral Schley, agreed with the associates on the court in many important particulars, and whether he did or did not the service must, and the public should, accept the majority report as the official findings in the case. A journal devoted to service interests and to a discussion without fear or favor of service topics, such as *The Register*, may properly refrain from a criticism or indorsement of the board's findings. It is sufficient to abide by the conclusions of the board, selected with great care by the Department and accepted by the applicant in this case."

The Army and Navy Journal reviews the verdict and the points on which Admiral Dewey differs from the majority (given in our last week's issue), and says:

"The unanimous opinion of the court, therefore, relieves Com-

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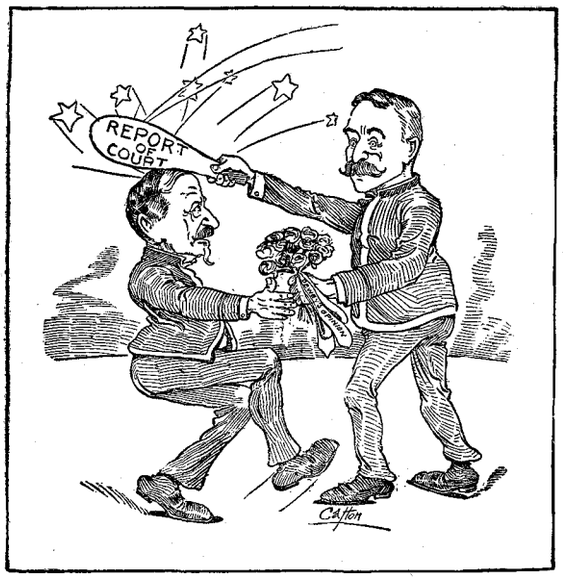

DEWEY DOES DOUBLE DUTY.
—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*

SOME SANTIAGO RESULTS.

modore Schley of the imputation of personal cowardice, one which no fair-minded man ever entertained, but leaves him subject to the stigma his critics have endeavored to put upon him as showing a lack on a particular occasion of the energy and determination of purpose required to meet the critical conditions of war where everything depended upon the will of the commanding officer. A somewhat extended acquaintance with the details of military and naval operations during the Civil War, and the more recent war with Spain, satisfies us, however, that a similar sifting of other records would result in a like verdict against more than one officer whose name stands high on the roll of fame. It will be remembered that this was the precise charge made by Secretary Welles against Admiral Du Pont, in addition to the charge communicated to Congress that he had disobeyed orders on three specified occasions.

"The findings of the court of inquiry, so far from ending this unhappy controversy, as we hoped it might, promise to extend its scope and to add to it, in some quarters at least, new virulence and energy. Bills introduced in Congress give proof of this, and there is a prospect that the matter will be brought to the determination of a civil court by a suit for criminal libel against some of those responsible for the publication of odious criticisms of Admiral Schley, the worst of which have been disapproved by the conclusions of this court of inquiry. We understand that if such a suit is brought it will be in a Baltimore court.

"As for naval opinion, it is already made up on the record of testimony and it will be little influenced, one way or the other, by the opinion of either the majority or the minority of the court. Those who do not agree with Admiral Dewey in his conclusions will be apt to ascribe to him undue partiality for the officer whom he so affectionately remembers as the 'Winnie' Schley over whom he exercised guardian care as his senior at the Academy. They should remember, however, that no man is more thoroughly familiar than Admiral Dewey with the mental, moral, and professional characteristics of Admiral Schley, and his opinion concerning him is therefore entitled to the greatest weight. . . .

"The loose talk in the daily papers concerning the motives of Admiral Dewey in finding that the real commander at Santiago was Commodore Schley will have no influence in professional circles. No man is more competent to decide this question than the admiral of the navy, and he had the facts before him on which to make a decision. Henceforth the issue upon the question he has undertaken to decide is not between Admiral Schley and those who impeach his record, but between them and the admiral of the navy, who is quite competent to maintain his position by the citation of the record should the proper occasion for doing so ever offer."

FAILURE OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

CHILE is blamed by many papers in this country for the collapse of the Pan-American Congress that has been in session in the City of Mexico. The congress split on the subject of compulsory arbitration, and many of the delegates, it is reported, have gone home. The arbitration measure was brought forward by the Argentine delegates, seconded by those of Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, and it was stoutly opposed by Chile, Ecuador, and Colombia. The United States maintained a neutral attitude, not wishing to interfere in the South American quarrels. "It was manifestly improper," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "for the United States to assent to compulsory arbitration as between South American states. Such a policy would enable the larger republics to wipe the smaller ones off the map. Neither would Chile assent to placing in the hands of Argentina an agency for her gradual obliteration." Chile gave notice months ago that it would take part in the conference only upon the distinct understanding that present quarrels would not be included in any arbitration scheme adopted. The reason for Chile's attitude is explained as follows by the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The primary cause for the failure of this Congress to make headway toward arbitration must be sought in the relations between Chile and her northern neighbors, Peru and Bolivia. In 1879 Chile was in need of funds, and some Chilean Bismarck seems to have hit upon the striking plan of simply taking the enormously rich nitrate beds, which are in a narrow strip of coast-line territory, then a part of Bolivia and Peru. Upon the first pretext war was declared, and at the cessation of hostilities, in 1884, Chile was completely victorious. By the treaty of Ancon, Chile took possession of the rich nitrate-bearing Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica, with the stipulation that at the end of ten years the people of those provinces should themselves decide by popular vote whether they wished to adhere to Peru or transfer their allegiance to Chile. The Chilean Government has evaded this stipulation, has refused to permit the plebiscite, and plainly means to hold permanently the provinces in dispute as a part of the Chilean domain. The strip of Bolivian territory taken at that time was Bolivia's only approach to the sea. The treaty, which ended hostilities and placed Chile in possession of Bolivia's only seaport, was an 'indefinite truce,' which should remain in force 'until the opportunity presents itself of celebrating a definite treaty of peace.' Chile now regards the incident closed, refuses to consider the question, unless Bolivia wishes to

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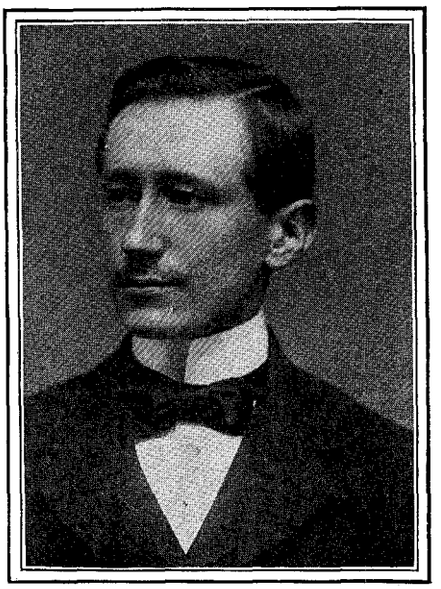
confirm Chile's title to the province of Atacama by a definite treaty, and therefore declines to be hampered in her game of conquest by arbitration.

"The Pan-American Congress has been supported by this Government for the purpose of increasing trade with South America. Peace means prosperity, and, as the South American republics are much given to strife over trifling disputes, the first step was naturally an attempt to formulate a plan which should prevent the interminable conflicts fatal to stability, industry, and commerce. In the present instance the United States could only act the part of friend and counselor. Any effort to force our opinions or desires upon the congress would inevitably have been regarded as a menace, and would have been without avail. The fact that two Pan-American congresses have been without important results should not discourage our efforts. The South Americans are flighty and contentious, but they will grasp the idea before long that the conquests of the twentieth century will be made with the factory and the plow, and not with the sword."

A WIRELESS SIGNAL ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

THE most enthusiastic comment greets Signor Marconi's announcement that he has succeeded in receiving wireless signals at his station near St. Johns, Newfoundland, sent from Cornwall, England, 1,700 miles distant. The signals consisted of the letter S in the Morse code (three dots) and they were received by means of a sensitive telephone, the electric radiation not being strong enough to work an ordinary recorder. Scarcely any one seems to doubt that the signals sent from England were actually received, and great results are being predicted on every hand. The Anglo-American Cable Company, which has a monopoly of the telegraph privileges in Newfoundland, has served an injunction on Signor Marconi, restraining him from receiving or sending any more signals at his Newfoundland station —an act that the experimenter considers the strongest kind of testimony to his success. Mr. Edison says in a signed statement in the New York *Herald:* "Since Marconi has stated over his own signature that he has received the signals from England, I believe him, and I think he will carry it to a commercial success. It is a great achievement, and he is a great experimenter." Mr. Marconi says:

"If my system of wireless telegraphy can be commercially established between different parts of the earth, the possibility of which I have not the slightest doubt, it would bring about an enormous cheapening of the methods of communication at present existing. The system of submarine cables of to-day fulfils the demands of communication to a great extent. But the great cost of the cables themselves, and their heavy working expenses, cause the existing method to be beyond the reach of a majority of the people inhabiting the various countries of the world. But could this new method be applied, I believe the cost of what we now call cabling to England might be reduced at least twenty-fold. The present rates are 25 cents a word. I do not see why, eventually, with the wireless system, this cost should not be reduced to 1 cent a word or less."



GUGLIELMO (OR WILLIAM) MARCONI.

The success of the system, declares the New York *Times*, "would be almost transforming in its effect upon the social life, the business and political relations of the peoples of the earth." "In our time we may be chatting from continent to continent like neighbors over garden walls," thinks the New York *Press;* and the Baltimore *American* believes that "it is scarcely exaggeration to predict the coming of a time when everybody will be his own telegraphic operator—when messages will be sent from house to house and county to county, just as they are now spoken in a room or on the street."

Not all the papers, however, take such rosy views of the matter. Wireless communication with ships at sea, some of them remark, was a new achievement, but wireless communication with Europe is only a new way of doing something that has been done for years. There are now fourteen cables between Europe and America, all working to their full capacity, and Professor

WIRELESS MARCONI IS A YOUNG MAN WITH A GREAT AMBITION.
—*The New York World.*

TOO MUCH FOR THE OLD GENTLEMAN.

FATHER NEPTUNE: "Girls, there's no use talking! Right here is where I go out of the king business. I stood for their submarine boats, but this wireless telegraphy is too much!" —*The Columbus Dispatch.*

"WIRELESS" CARTOONS.

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Pupin predicts that the cables will soon be made from forty to fifty times as fast as they are now. Whether fourteen "lines" of wireless communication across the Atlantic could be made to work without interference is considered questionable. An official of the Commercial Cable Company is quoted as saying:

"I think that foreign currents of electricity will make the perfection of his plan wellnigh impossible. Frequently in sending messages over our cables we are greatly troubled by these strange currents. Ninety-five per cent. of our messages are sent in cipher. These ciphers sometimes become mangled almost beyond recognition by currents of the nature of which we know nothing. If we have difficulty in transmitting through regular channels, or pipes, it seems to me Marconi will meet insuperable obstacles in attempting to overcome these same difficulties. A flash of lightning five hundred miles away will affect our cables; what would the same flash do with a message in the air? I appreciate that Marconi's system is only in the embryonic stage, and for that reason one should not criticize it harshly."

The Buffalo *Express* suggests that the projects for laying a cable across the Pacific be delayed until it is learned whether wireless stations at San Francisco, Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam, and the Philippines would not answer the same purpose at much less cost.

RATIFYING THE CANAL TREATY, AND AFTER.

NOW that the Senate has ratified the new Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty (December 16), the provisions of which were given in these columns December 14, the other preliminaries to actual work are following fast. The Administration has negotiated with Nicaragua for a six-mile strip across its territory where the canal will run, and Senator Morgan and Representative Hepburn have introduced measures into Congress providing for the immediate construction of a canal across Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The New York *Sun* says of these two bills:

"The Senate and House bills are alike in assuming that the Nicaragua route is to be used. They are alike in authorizing the President to conclude the necessary arrangements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. They agree in putting the maximum of cost for which contracts can be made at $180,000,000. The Morgan bill appropriates $5,000,000 as a beginning, while the Hepburn bill appropriates $10,000,000; but this is unimportant.

"The main point of difference between the two measures is this: Senator Morgan's bill proposes to intrust the work of construction to a board consisting of the Secretary of War and eight other citizens of the United States, to be appointed by the President, the Secretary being merely the president of the board; while the Hepburn bill simply turns over the work to the President and the War Department.

"The main objection to the Morgan bill is that it seeks to define too closely in advance the Administrative methods under which the canal is to be constructed. It is a vast undertaking, and it is too early to say what working methods will be most efficient. The Hepburn plan is a better basis for discussion and legislation because its terms are broader, simpler, and more direct.

"It is proper to observe that the Hepburn bill, as introduced on December 6, the day on which the exact text of the treaty was made public, directs the Secretary of War to construct safe and commodious harbors at the termini of the canal with 'such provisions for *defense* as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbor.'"

The Chicago *Record-Herald* says similarly of Senator Morgan's measure:

"The House will oppose the commission idea embodied in the Morgan bill on the ground that it is impractical and ineffective in an engineering project of that kind where the one-man power principle secures most satisfactory results. It is also urged as a reason for opposing it that such a commission would be certain to be composed of senators, and the most of them 'dead ducks,' who would handicap the Secretary of War and retard the work. On this feature of the project it is probable that public sentiment would favor the Hepburn bill as being calculated to secure quickest results and to insure the engineering success of the enterprise."

MR. LOW'S APPOINTMENTS.

THE heads of the various city departments in New York are considered, collectively, almost as important as the mayor himself; and under Mayor Van Wyck's administration, in fact, the heads of some of the departments have come in for more criticism than the mayor, and under Mayor Strong it was the list of appointments, such as has just been made by Mr. Low, that started the dissatisfaction with his administration. Mr. Low's appointments are meeting with pretty general favor. There seems to be no effort in them to play the politician as Mayor Strong was accused of trying to do, and the Republican organization, dominated by Senator Platt, is thought by some to have been treated with even less favor than its efforts during the campaign call for. The New York *Mail and Express*, however, which has sometimes been credited with being Mr. Platt's organ, declares that Mr. Low will be expected to give the city a good administration, "no matter what person or party is hurt," and says that the result of the election "can be made permanent only by keeping down all considerations of party or individual claims and adhering to the promise of non-partizanship and a business administration." One important innovation will be the lopping off of superfluous employees with which the department pay-rolls are burdened, an innovation that is expected to save about $4,000,000 a year.

Perhaps the most important department in the city is that of the police. The New York *Times* says of the man who will have charge of that department:

"The selection of Colonel John N. Partridge as police commissioner under the new municipal administration is one that explains itself. Colonel Partridge has had experience quite sufficient to test his ability in the duties to which he is called, and in lines of analogous duty. He made an admirable police commissioner in Brooklyn during Mr. Low's second term there. He maintained a high standard of efficiency and conduct by discipline that was firm and intelligent but not harsh. He won the respect and regard of the honest men under him and the wholesome fear of those that were not honest. He is a man of deliberate and careful judgment, fair in purpose and open-minded, singularly free from personal prejudice, but capable of energetic action and the utmost steadfastness of will when requisite. We should say that the most prominent and the most useful quality of Colonel Partridge, shown in the police department of Brooklyn, in his relation to the Twenty-third Regiment, in his presidency of a city railroad, and in his present office, is the unusual gift he possesses of inspiring those under him or associated with him with the same view of duty and opportunity that he himself cherishes.

"We congratulate Mr. Low on his selection for the most important office that he has to fill, with confidence that he will be justified by the record to be made in the next two years."

As more than one-half the population of Manhattan live in tenements, the head of the new tenement department, who will have the administration of the new tenement-house law, will probably stand next in importance to the police commissioner. The New York *Evening Post* says:

"An ideal appointment is the right way to characterize the selection by Mr. Low of Robert W. de Forest for tenement-house commissioner. It is the simple truth to say that there is not another man in New York City so admirably qualified for the place. Mr. de Forest was chairman of the tenement-house commission which framed the reform act that was passed by the last legislature, and he thoroughly understands the matters with which he will have to deal. Moreover, he has for many years been studying the still broader question of conditions among the people who live in tenement-houses, and he has thus acquired a knowledge

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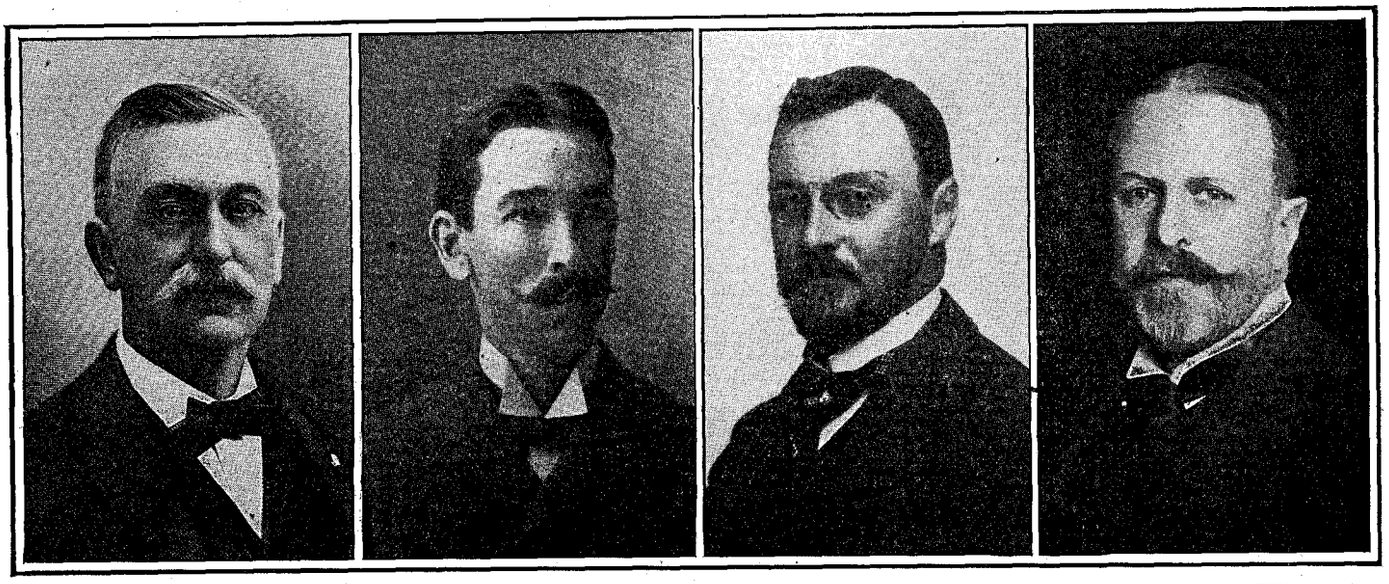
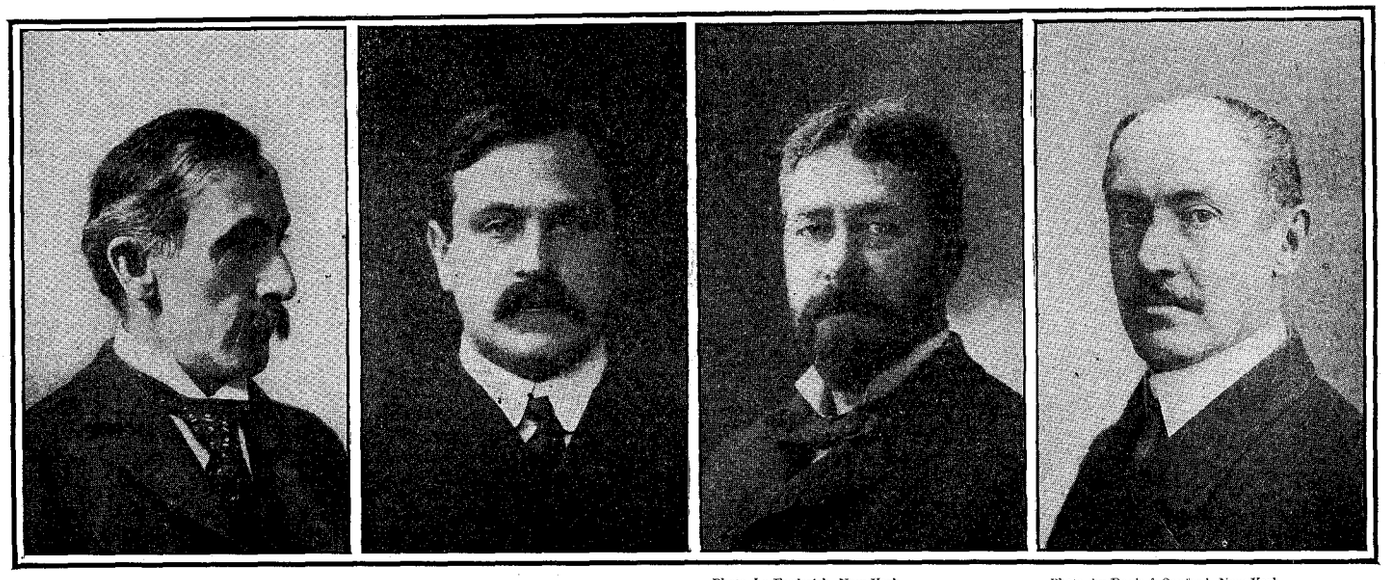


COL. JOHN N. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner of Police.

HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of Charities.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Tenement-House Commissioner.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel.



J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Commissioner of Water, Gas, and Electricity.

DR. E. J. LEDERLE, Commissioner of Health.

Photo. by Frederick, New York.
GUSTAV LINDENTHAL, Commissioner of Bridges.

Photo. by Davis & Sanford, New York.
DR. JOHN McGAW WOODBURY, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

EIGHT MEMBERS OF MAYOR LOW'S CABINET.

which is indispensable to the sympathetic enforcement of reform in the interest of this class. On the other hand, he is a broad-minded lawyer, with a fair appreciation of the rights of owners and builders, and he, like Mr. Low, has mastered that great principle, which the impulsive reformer is too apt to forget, that 'the extreme of the law is the extreme of injustice.' In short, he can be absolutely trusted to carry out wisely and reasonably that spirit of improving the conditions of tenement-house life which has led to the establishment of his new department in the city government."

Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, the new street-cleaning commissioner, is "to be ranked with Colonel Waring," says *The Times*. Dr. Woodbury refuses to discuss his plans. He said to one reporter: "It would not do for me to make a great splurge now and then fizzle out in a few months. I may be the greatest failure as street-cleaning commissioner ever heard of." The reporter tried to draw him out by asking if he intended to improve existing conditions in New York streets. "You would, wouldn't you, if you were in my place?" replied Dr. Woodbury. The doctor declined to give THE LITERARY DIGEST his photograph for the group that appears herewith, because, as he said, he didn't want to advertise himself. "Thomas Sturgis, Mr. Low's selection for fire commissioner," says *The Tribune*, "held that office for a time under Mayor Strong and made an excellent record. He is a business man of large experience and the highest reputation for integrity. He can be implicitly trusted to break up the scandalous practises which under Scannell have made the city pay unreasonable prices for supplies, and extorted from merchants as commissions for favorites their fair profit on sales to the city." Homer Folks, the new commissioner of charities, has given years of study and labor to organized charity, and understands the situation in New York as few others do. He has long been secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, and his appointment was requested by many religious and benevolent institutions of all denominations. Dr. Lederle, the new health commissioner, is an eminent chemist of whom much is expected. J. H. Dougherty, commissioner of water-supply, gas, and electricity, was suggested for the office by the Merchants' Association. "No man in the metropolis," says the Brooklyn *Times*, "has made a more careful study of the problem of water-supply than Mr. Dougherty, or is better equipped for the duties of his new position." James L. Wells, president of the tax department, held office under Mayor Strong, and made a good rec-

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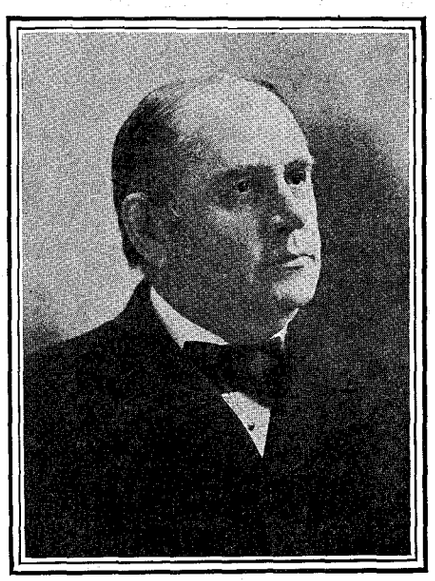
ord. James B. Reynolds, the mayor's private secretary, is the head worker of the University Settlement, and has a practical working knowledge of the city's social problems such as few others possess.

THE NEW CAPITAL-LABOR ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

A CONSERVATIVE tone marks the newspaper comment on the commission that was formed in New York City last week, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, to arbitrate disputes between capital and labor. The general opinion seems to be that the meeting of the capital and labor leaders and their indorsement of arbitration is in itself encouraging, but that we must not expect too much in the way of immediate practical result. A typical comment is that of the Indianapolis *News*, which observes: "It does not mark the beginning of the millennium nor the era of peace and union between capital and labor. There will be outbreaks of all sorts in the future, as there have been in the past. But it does mark, we believe, progress toward as much of a millennium as is good for us in this world, which is and must forever be a place of discipline. One thing certainly will come from it, and that is better understanding, which is always a first step."



SENATOR HANNA,
Chairman of the Commission.

The capitalists were represented at the conference by such men as Charles M. Schwab, Senator Hanna, Oscar Strauss, S. R. Callaway, and H. H. Vreeland, and among the labor leaders present were Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Frank P. Sargent, and Theodore J. Shaffer. It is reckoned that $1,000,000,000 in capital and 1,000,000 workingmen were represented. The main result of the conference is a committee of thirty-six, twelve capitalists, twelve labor leaders, and twelve prominent citizens who are neither employers nor employed. The most prominent names in the capitalist and labor sections of the committee are the ones given above; among the citizen members are ex-President Cleveland, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, President Eliot of Harvard, and Cornelius N. Bliss. The chairman is Senator Hanna. According to a statement given out by the committee, its scope and province "shall be to do what may seem best to promote industrial peace; to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workers; by its good offices to endeavor to obviate and prevent strikes and lockouts; to aid in renewing industrial relations where a rupture has occurred." The committee declares further that it "will not consider abstract industrial problems," and that it "assumes no powers of arbitration unless such powers be conferred by both parties to a dispute," and that, "either as a whole or a subcommittee by it appointed," it shall, "when requested, act as a forum to adjust and decide upon questions at issue between workers and their employers, provided, in its opinion, the subject is one of sufficient importance." Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is quoted as saying that this committee "is just the kind of thing organized labor has for years been striving to attain," and other labor leaders are quoted as expressing similarly enthusiastic sentiments.

Senator Hanna is quoted as saying: "I shall call the present movement a mutual disarmament in the industrial world. To nothing can it be more aptly likened than the disarmament of Europe. I would disarm capital of its antipathy to trades unions, and of its ruinous policy that has too often ruled in the past. I would disarm labor of its distrust of capital and of its desire to place the union ahead of the material welfare of the men who work." The Senator's prominence in this conference has aroused some comment. The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) remarks that "his agility in stepping to the breach in labor troubles only when his own ends may be served is too well known," and it regrets that such a conference "should be made the tool of a political manager." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), however, wishes him success in his present task, and observes that "it will be an infinitely more worthy triumph than it would be to secure the passage of the shipping bounty grab with which his name is so intimately associated." "The truth is," says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.), "that Mr. Hanna has always been a sincere friend of labor, and the position he took yesterday was no new departure for him. A very large employer himself, he has never had a strike among his thousands of employees, but has helped to settle many outside disputes, including the famous miners' strike several years ago."

OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Chairman of the Convention.

A Socialist View of Mr. Carnegie's Gift.—Outside of the general tone of satisfaction elicited from the press of the country over Mr. Carnegie's offer to establish a National University at Washington, there comes from *The Advance*, a Socialist journal of San Francisco, an editorial striking an entirely different note. It compares the proposed National University to the Stanford University, quoting the case of Professor Ross as an illustration. *The Advance* says:

"Carnegie's National University would be a second edition of the Stanford school. This patriot is fully imbued with the cant and hypocrisy of the present system. He would see that a national university of which he, to a great extent, would be the founder, would teach love and reverence for the present social order. With him, competition—between workers—is the final word of our civilization. He loves the poor when they are peaceful and contented, and when they are not he hires Pinkertons to shoot them in the back. The establishment of a national university by Carnegie is only another method of turning the Pinkertons loose on the working class. The mere fact that books are used instead of bullets is not an argument in favor of Carnegie's reformation. . . . There is not a dollar in the possession of Carnegie that was not produced by the sweat and toil of men who to-day are bent and broken with overwork, the majority liv-

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ing in wretchedness, one remove from the poor-house. If this builder of national universities is honest, let him hunt up his old workmen in Pittsburg and Allegheny and return them the full value of the labor power they expended in the past for his benefit. If he should do this, he would escape the 'disgrace' of dying rich and at the same time write himself down a paragon of sincerity."

CHANGES IN THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

THE resignation of Postmaster-General Smith; the report, pretty generally accepted, that Secretary Gage will follow, and the rumor, credited by the Washington correspondent of Postmaster-General Smith's paper, that Secretary Hitchcock will also retire, arouse much comment, but little surprise, as Cabinet changes following the accession of a Vice-President have been the rule in the past. Mr. Smith's successor is to be Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says of him:

"Mr. Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, who succeeds Mr. Smith, is a well-known public man, who has never before held any office. He has been the member of the national Republican committee from his State for many years, and a member and chairman of the executive committee thereof. He was one of President McKinley's intimate friends and trusted advisers. He is a successful business man of unblemished record, and if his physical health shall prove equal to the opportunities and requirements of his new position, the country may count upon a first-rate administration of the office, and President Roosevelt will find in him an able, progressive, conscientious adviser."

Mr. Payne's prominence in politics leads the New York *Sun* (Rep.) to suggest that President Roosevelt is not breaking away from the politicians as much as has been thought; and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.) hints that this is the beginning of a Roosevelt "machine." Says this correspondent:

"It is set down for a certainty that Mr. Roosevelt intends to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1904, and that his campaign for the nomination is to be made under the management of Mr. Payne. The prediction is made that Mr. Payne will replace Mr. Hanna as a political leader. It is said Mr. Roosevelt could not have chosen a better person to serve him in a political way. Mr. Payne is rated here as one of the most accomplished managers in the Republican party, and it is pointed out that he is particularly strong in the West, where Mr. Roosevelt would be likely to look for his greatest support in the choice of delegates to the next national convention.

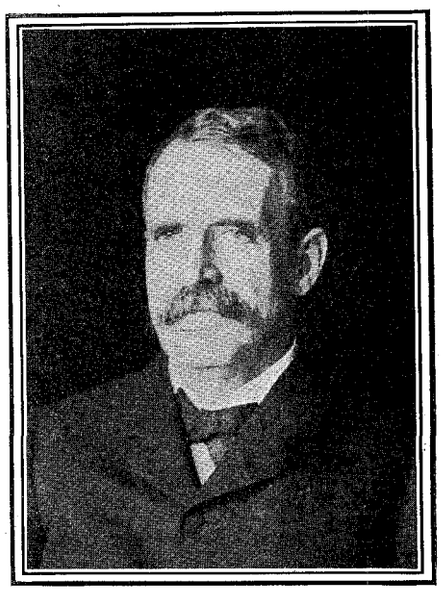
STAKING OUT HIS CLAIM.
(As Some Persons View the Matter.)
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The noteworthy incidents of Postmaster-General Smith's administration have been the practical establishment of the rural free-delivery system and the rigid construction of the rules applying to second-class mail matter so as to exclude from the benefit of the cheap rates intended for periodicals many publications which had long been accustomed to the privilege. The rural delivery has been highly successful and popular, and the official under whom its conveniences were brought to the people is likely to be remembered. The restriction of second-class matter has provoked bitter controversy, but there can be no doubt that the post-office revenues will gain largely by the new rules."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of Mr. Gage:

"Mr. Gage's administration has been signalized by the enactment of the gold-standard law of March 14, 1900, and the eminently successful financing of the Spanish war, and his annual report made within a fortnight outlined an admirable plan for carrying still farther the reform of our monetary system and advancing the country toward the goal of an adequate and elastic banking currency and the retirement of the government notes. It is to be regretted that he will not remain in the Cabinet to promote the realization of this plan. With a full comprehension of what the financial system of the country ought to be, he has combined a frank recognition of what could be secured from Congress and supported by public sentiment. He obtained much by not seeking to obtain too much, and there was every reason to hope that, with his power of clear and convincing statement and the moderation of his manner and his spirit of conciliation, he would succeed at this session of Congress or the next in getting upon the statute book such a currency system as he outlined in his report.



HENRY C. PAYNE,
of Wisconsin,
To be Postmaster-General.

"The country recognizes its obligations to him, and regrets that he feels unable to serve it longer."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN American eagle in the New York Zoo is suffering from a swelled head. Expansion, eh?—*The Buffalo Express.*

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S boom is built like a bicycle. If he doesn't keep it going, it falls down.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THERE is good feeling going on between Hanna and Foraker. Each is feeling for the underholt.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IT begins to look as if the services of the "handmaiden of protection" would not be required this trip.—*The Indianapolis News.*

AS yet, Marconi's fame is in no danger of being eclipsed by an inventor who will give us wireless politics.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IF the *Kreutz-Zeitung* swats President Roosevelt hard enough, it stands a chance of adding Mr. Platt to its list of paid-up subscribers.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

A PETRIFIED woman has been discovered in New Jersey. Possibly her husband put the letter she gave him to post in the first mail.—*The Baltimore American.*

IT is cheering to learn that Major Van Tets, who died the other day from wounds inflicted by Queen Wilhelmina's husband, is improving.—*The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

JUDGING from the number of bills already introduced in Congress, the anarchists do mighty little voting, and never contribute to the campaign fund.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

MARCONI has only succeeded in cabling an "S" across the ocean by his wireless method. When he can make it an "X" or "V" impecunious young men may patronize him.—*The Chicago News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE PASSING OF THE MADONNA IN ART.

IS the story of the first Christmas and the birth of Christ losing its hold on men's imaginations? Do the Madonna and Child mean less to the artists of this generation than to those of the centuries that are gone? Whether these questions be answered in the affirmative or not, it is undoubtedly true that, to use the words of Mr. Harrison S. Morris, of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, "there is no general counterpart for the tender and lovely Madonna of old" in latter-day American art. The ancient masters found most of their inspiration in the New-Testament narrative, and their art was the language in which they embodied their religious devotion. "Motherhood, childhood, the Madonna," says Mr. Morris, "were at once mysteries and revelations, and it was ordained that they, masters of color and form, seers of beauty, should interpret by tenderness and loveliness the subtle meaning of the relationship." He continues (writing in *Scribner's Magazine* for December):

"Those pious old worshipers with the brush created once and forever a Madonna which was lifted out of the realities by its sacred fervor. It was a mother and child, to be sure, but sublimated and ennobled by the intensity of devotion which produced it. All the gifts they possessed, all the sights common to their daily vision, all the thoughts of their exalted moments, and the attentive study of the sacred texts were concentrated on this spiritual rendition of a Mother and Child.

"But the conception, whence came it? Surely it had a fireside or wayside origin. One of those devout ancestors of art walked abroad some morning and saw a mother caressing her baby under the twinkling sunlight of a Florentine garden. Another, by a northerly hearthside, watched, with parental emotion, the little child he loved lie sleeping in its mother's arms. Botticelli painted the child and mother of Italy, touched with a charm which had come to him as guerdon for light-heartedness and love of beauty for its own sake. Michelangelo modeled a serener Madonna whose face bespoke the profundity of his own insight. Raffael's conception was angelic in its spirituality. He saw far into the heaven of his faith, and lifted his type up to that exalted revelation. Rubens found his ideal at the threshold, and it keeps warm that homelier association.

"As you go through the list it is plain that each master discovered a motive among his own surroundings, and those divine types of the Madonna we prize as the heirlooms of a world are, after all, only the everlasting childhood interpreted by genius. The wonder is that such devout passion ever abated; that what was so universal in appeal should have lost its power to stir and inspire. But with the relaxing grasp of the simple old faith in revelation the Madonna was effaced from among the painter's ideals."

Yet, after all, the old motive has not disappeared from art entirely. It has rather been translated to a human plane. In the recent tendency among American artists to paint mother-and-child types—types altogether human—Mr. Morris sees a revival of something of the old-time allegiance to the Madonna and Child. "In some hopeful directions," he says, "the American painter has kept open his receptive eyes, and the tender responsiveness between mother and child has not escaped them." George de Forest Brush, for example, "has dedicated his gifts to portray this subject again and again in differing compositions, each dwelling on some intangible attribute differing from the others, each emphasizing a new elusive trait." In the domestic loves of child and mother painted by Mary Cassatt, too, and in the household infant so characteristically portrayed again and again by Cecilia Beaux, "the essence of the hallowed tie which made sweet the Madonnas of old comes to us, altered in nothing save dress and race." The same qualities may be found in the work of John S. Sargent, Sergeant Kendall, Charles Hopkinson, and many more. "I can not escape the conviction," declares Mr. Morris, "that when painters turn for a language in which to utter their highest aspirations to the mystery and innocence of childhood, as Brush and Thayer and Sergeant Kendall have done, they are concerned as the reverent masters were with the deeper purpose of life, and their choice is a happy augury for their future." He adds:

"It is on the common ground of interest in youth, infancy, babyhood, that the beginning and the end of art thus meet. Nature and human nature love a child as they love a bud, promises each of immortality. In them life moves forward. By them the pledges of existence are to have fulfilment. Every trait is momentous, each characteristic is vital to the race. How the child looks, its acts, its caressing little speech musically mispronounced, its restless waking, its dreamless sleep, its imitative play, and, above all, its expression, by every attribute, of the diminutive—that weakness of doating humanity—all these singly and collectively kindle our devotion to the child. The sacred Infant gathers into His being all the hopes and fears of mankind; the memories of our own youth are the fixed stars of our wayfaring; the cradle is the heart of the family. From the manger of Bethlehem to the encircling arms of the latest mother is only a step in the pathway of time. Is it therefore strange that the painter who reveals even one endearing trait of childhood touches some answering chord in the universal heart?"

THE IRISH LITERARY THEATER.

ABOUT five years ago Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. George Moore, Mr. Edward Martyn, Lady Gregory, and others interested in the development of Irish art, came together for the purpose of arousing popular interest in the Irish drama. Their proposal was "to take a theater or a hall for a few days in the spring of every year, and to perform plays upon Irish subjects which could at any rate aim at being literature." Difficulties bristled from the outset. The Irish law forbade dramatic performances for money in any but one of the three patent theaters, and a clause had to be pushed into the Local Government Bill of 1898 authorizing the licensing of charitable and literary dramatic performances. The next step was to create a guarantee fund, and the list of the guarantors, published in the beginning of 1899, included Mr. Lecky, Mr. Dillon, Lord Dufferin, Lord Ardilaun, the Duchess of St. Albans, and Miss Maud Gonne,—"a droll medley," as described by one writer. In May, 1899, the first two plays, "The Countess Cathleen," by Mr. Yeats, and "The Heatherfield," by Mr. Martyn, were staged, the performances being given in "a small Dublin concert-hall among rickety surroundings, and on a stage of perilously inadequate dimensions." The production, while it won the approval of a few thoughtful people, was not generally popular, and was severely condemned in many quarters for its alleged misrepresentation of the Irish peasantry. Next year the Gaiety Theater was hired, and the principal piece presented was Mr. Martyn's "Maeve," an allegory representing, in the person of a beautiful Irish girl, Ireland's choice between, on the one hand, the wealth and prosperity offered by a contented union with England and, on the other, fidelity to a half-visionary past. Much disappointment was caused the promoters of the enterprise by the small audiences attracted.

In October last, however, the failures of the two past years were converted into a decided success, as the result of which it is possible that a national Irish theater may be created. The plays presented were: "Diarmuid and Grania," a modernized version of an old Irish legend, by W. B. Yeats and George Moore, and "The Twisting of the Rope," a homely comedy of Munster a hundred years ago, the latter play being written in Irish dialect by Dr. Douglas Hyde, the president of the Gaelic League, who himself appeared in the leading rôle as Tomas Ua Hanrahan, a Connacht poet. Says Mr. Stephen Gwynne (in *The Fortnightly Review*, December):

"The arrangements for this year differed from those of the two

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preceding. Hitherto the Irish Literary Theater had engaged such professional actors as they could get together. For 1901 Mr. F. R. Benson [the English actor], who has a well-deserved popularity in Dublin, undertook to mount and produce 'Diarmuid and Grania,' the tragedy written by Mr. Yeats and Mr. Moore—surely the strangest pair of collaborators! Dr. Hyde's one-act piece, 'The Twisting of the Rope,' was left to himself and such members of the Gaelic League as were disposed to take a hand. This relieved the Irish Literary Theater of any financial responsibility, a service the greater because, in the previous year, Mr. Yeats, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Martyn had felt impelled to express in print views respecting Queen Victoria's coming to Ireland which, perhaps, other Nationalists had courteously concealed; and these views were not such as to assure to their productions any support from Unionists. Moreover, 'Diarmuid and Grania' could not be mounted without a good deal of costly stage machinery, so that, taking all in all, Mr. Benson took a considerable risk, and conferred a service on the people in Ireland who care for literature which one may hope will not be forgotten. I do not think 'Diarmuid and Grania' an admirable production. I do not think it was irreproachably acted. But I do think that to have had it acted at all promoted that keen quickening of intellectual interest which is the soul of education. Archbishop Walsh, at all events, speaking for his church, adopted this point of view when he commended the work of the Irish Literary Theater as an attempt to counteract the demoralizing and vulgarizing effect of the theatrical performances which England exports to Dublin."

The performances, declares Miss Alice Milligan, writing to *The Gael* (New York), were "magnificently staged" in the Gaiety Theater, Dublin, and were attended by large and enthusiastic audiences, which included many notable people. The same writer continues:

"The literary theater week in Dublin brought into prominence the literary and artistic element in the life of the Irish capital and gave an impetus to the language movement. The Irish musical movement alone was neglected, for, tho the play of 'Diarmuid and Grania' called for characteristic ancient music, the orchestral passages and chants introduced were utterly out of keeping, tho very high class. With our treasure of ancient song and a Feis Ceoil committee available for consultation, the authors or their interpreters might well have crowned their triumph by introducing music in the appropriate Gaelic style. The 'gods' in the top gallery came gallantly to the rescue and drowned light operatic selections between the acts by choruses such as '*Paistin Fionn*,' '*Fainne Gael an Lae*,' and 'A Nation Once Again.'"

The critic of the London *Weekly Register* does not form a very high estimate of the dramatic qualities of the plays presented, tho he considers the shorter piece by Dr. Hyde "healthy and real" and "redolent of the Irish character." The more ambitious play he declares was an indifferent success:

"Mr. Moore—I seem to recognize his hand in this rather than that of his collaborator, Mr. Yeats—has treated the legend in a Wagnerian spirit, with the old *motif* of a dishonorable and ruinous but irresistible love-infatuation. It is the story of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' of 'Tristan und Isolde,' of 'Paolo and Francesca'; but in positive qualities it falls very short of Mr. Stephen Phillips's play, to say nothing of the others. The splendid line in 'Paolo and Francesca'—'His kiss was on her lips ere she was born'—is more than once almost verbally recalled, but the atmosphere of fatal, overwhelming passion so wonderfully suggested in the former piece, the intense poetry of it, are wholly wanting. One everywhere sees plainly what the authors meant, but they rarely succeed in realizing the effects they intended. There is grace, nay, at times majesty of language, and occasional flashes of weird poetry which I should attribute to Mr. Yeats. But Mr. Yeats's genius is essentially lyric and undramatic, while neither the stage nor poetry comes within Mr. Moore's scope at all, great as his talents in their own sphere certainly are."

"Shamus," a writer in the London *Clarion*, says:

"Tho the Irish Literary Theater has not succeeded in bringing out any work of transcendent genius, and becomes *non est* this year in accordance with the promoters' original plan, it has done much to stir up public opinion and would deserve the thanks of every one if it had achieved nothing else than the performance of an Irish play by Irish players in the Irish language on the regular commercial stage. The effect of this achievement is incalculable, for with the discovery of a long-neglected—or rather new-found—outlet for an unsophisticated and idealizing national feeling there will come into the drama universal a new, vigorous, energizing influence which will make the opening years of the twentieth century as memorable as the years when Keats and Shelley and Wordsworth and Coleridge proclaimed the poetical salvation of England from the dull damnation of the Pope school."

"THE BOOK BOOSTER: A PERIODICAL OF PUFF."

A VACANT niche in contemporary periodical literature is filled by a magazine that has recently come to our desk bearing the above title. It is edited by "Mr. Criticus Flub-Dubbe" and published by "Josh, Gosh & Company" in Evanston, Ill. Its purpose, as it is careful to inform the reader on its first page, is to "boost books — our own and others," with the distinction that "the books published by Josh, Gosh & Co. will be boosted without reference to the number of pounds sold, while the publications of other houses will be boosted only when they have passed the dead line, which is 50,000 pounds."

BERT LESTON TAYLOR,
Editor of *The Book Booster*.

The book boosted in this particular issue is "Faggots of Empire," by Miss Bertha Bosh. "Miss Bosh," we are told from the "Editor's Rocking Chair," "is only fifteen years old, but is extremely bright for her age. She is a Chicago girl, and has never traveled farther than Oconomowoc, which makes her literary feat all the more remarkable. For 'Faggots of Empire' is a story of the reign of Charlemagne, and the author betrays a singular acquaintance with the local color of those times." Indeed, her narrative "contains more facts than the histories." Moreover:

"The cloth used in binding the first edition would, if stretched end to end, reach from Chicago to Evanston. Placed side by side the pages would reach from Chicago to Minneapolis. Smeared thinly, the ink used would cover four townships. Ten million cockroaches could subsist for six months on the binder's paste employed. Set up side by side, the individual letters in the text would reach from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands. And the hot air employed in boosting the book would float 10,000 balloons."

Another interesting literary announcement is made to the effect that "Josh, Gosh & Co. have been appointed Western selling agents for the forthcoming book of Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton (formerly Seton-Thompson), which is to be titled 'Cheap Thompsons I Have Known.'"

The Book Booster is replete with touching poems and thrilling serials, and "The Stovepipe of Navarre," a blood-curdling "Romance of Sword and Cloak," by Miss Poeta Pants, quite puts in the shade all current literary efforts along the same line. From

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"Alice in Bookland," a version of the famous children's classic that is "up-to-date" enough to make Lewis Carroll turn in his grave, we reproduce Chapter V. on "The Jabberwock":

"Alice followed the Rabbit down another long street. He whisked around the first corner, and that was the last she saw of him for some little time. As she turned the corner, she ran plump into the Little Man with the large green eyes and equatorial grin.

"'Hello! What's your rush?' said he. 'Are you getting out a book, too?'

"'I was running after a Rabbit,' said Alice.

"'O, Cotton-Tayle,' said the Little Man carelessly, 'he just went by.'

"'Something grates on his nerves,' said Alice.

"'Yes; it's his name,' said the Little Man. 'He wants to change it to Tayle-Cotton.'

"'How ridiculous!' exclaimed Alice.

"'Let's get out of this!' the Little Man suddenly said, in a hoarse whisper. 'Here comes the Jabberwock!'

"Alarmed, Alice glanced down the street, but saw only a pleasant-faced young woman tripping toward them and singing as she came. The Little Man started off, dragging Alice with him.

"'I don't see any Jabberwock,' said Alice, holding back.

"'She's right behind us!' said the Little Man.

"'What, that pretty lady?' said Alice incredulously.

"'She kills people by the wholesale!' said the Little Man, whose whisper was growing hoarser. 'Twenty duels in her last; not to speak of poisonings, assassination by ambuscade, and pitched battles. Somebody killed in every chapter. It's awful, awful!' he groaned.

THE HERO OF A ROMANTIC NOVEL.
—From *The Book Booster*.

"'Oh, that's only in a novel,' said Alice, much relieved. But the Little Man dropped her arm, and ran down the avenue as fast as his short legs would carry him.

"'Alice waited bravely the approach of the Jabberwock, and was about to speak to her when the Jabberwock gave a little shriek and fell fainting to the ground."

Of "Booster" poetry we present the following sample, which appears under the title "Flubdubaiyat":

Each Morn another Rubáiyát doth bring.
There seems to be no limit to the Thing;
But every Rimester in the land must give
Khayyám's Quatrains another rendering.

Ah, Omar K., could you and I conspire
To grasp this sorry, sloppy Stuff entire—
Save Fitz's Version—wouldn't we remold
It into Kindlers for the Kitchen Fire?

The editor of *The Booster* in his literary researches recently made a brilliant discovery. The most successful authors, he says, cultivate the dream habit. They are thus enabled to work out in their sleep the plots for their next stories, and to give the whole of their day to straightaway writing, without pause for invention. "When an author has a romance in hand that must be done in, say, three days," continues the writer, "he stimulates his or her imagination with a midnight lobster, or mince-pie, and can thus work twenty-four hours a day and still get in his regular quota of sleep." In case this recipe fails, the editor offers the following "Rules for Succeeding in Literature":

"Rule I.—Practise dictating to a typewritist every day; then to two typewritists. Pen-pushers are in the rear of the procession.

"Rule II.—Read the history of Europe during the seventeenth century and the colonial history of this country.

"Rule III.—Hire an office in an office building, and cultivate business habits.

"Rule IV.—Never delay the action of your story by trying to analyze character.

"Rule V.—Never permit character to develop, no matter how many years are supposed to elapse between the first and last chapters. Developing character is old-fashioned novel-writing. It forms no part of historical romancing.

"A LITERARY HACK."
—From *The Book Booster*.

"Rule VI.—Have something doing in every chapter.

"Rule VII.—Never attempt to describe any kind of life with which you are familiar. You'll run out of action before you reach page 39.

"Rule VIII.—Endeavor to be dramatic, and, whenever possible, melodramatic.

"Rule IX.—Acquire an original and striking style. Some readers prefer action, some prefer style.

"Rule X.—Get Julia Marlowe or Richard Mansfield to play a stage version of your novel. Have a clause in the contract permitting you to make a speech before the first-night curtain.

"Rule XI.—At the outset get some one to introduce you to the purchasing agent of a big book-mill.

"Rule XII.—If possible, live in Indiana.

"Rule XIII.—When you make a hit, swell up and tell everybody that you've 'arrived.' They'll believe it."

San Francisco as a Musical Center.—In many cities the production of "grand opera" has proved to be a decidedly risky experiment, from the financial point of view, and the fact that San Francisco during recent years has shown itself only second to New York in its appreciation of this form of musical art is worthy of note. "Ever since the days of Parepa Rosa," declares the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "through the experience of all the great artists from Patti down, San Francisco has been a musical city." It continues:

"To comprehend what the enthusiastic record of the present Grau season of grand opera means, it is necessary to remember that in all of England, Scotland, and Ireland there is not a city except London where such a tremendous organization would find patronage enough for more than a few nights. In London itself a regular grand-opera season is given for two or three months at the most every year, and then it is a notorious fact that grand opera never pays. In every city in Germany and Austria they have opera-houses, and what we call stock companies, who sing regularly; but in every case such places and organizations are subsidized by the Government or the potentate who rules, and the tax on the public is very light. In our own country Grau gives every season eighty to a hundred performances in New York. The subscriptions of the boxholders reach some $250,000. With that guarantee, even, there have been many seasons in which the impresario has lost money; but the expenses are enormous, and if the public do not sustain the opera a fortune may easily melt away. Outside of New York there is a profit in many cities, but only with a limited number of performances. In Buffalo, for instance, which is about the size of San Francisco, Grau never gives more than five representations. Chicago last year was allowed only one week. Boston is a more profitable city for opera; but the engagements made by Grau for this season, like those he made for last, show that San Francisco, without any question, stands next to New York. The present experience is proving that, proportionately, the patronage

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here is greater than the patronage in the metropolis. This year New York is to have a season of eleven weeks; San Francisco, with one-tenth of the population to draw from, has a season of four weeks, with houses that will average as much money."

VERESTCHAGIN'S ADVENTUROUS LIFE.

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN, who entered upon his sixtieth year a few days ago, is called the greatest painter of war pictures in the world by a writer in *St. James's Gazette* (London, October 26). "It is not the business of an artist," Verestchagin is quoted as saying, "to paint just what pleases you. It is his business to paint things as they are; not to gloss them over with the brightest colors in his box of paints." In pursuit of this ideal, we are told, he has climbed high mountains whose summits have seldom been reached, has fought his country's battles and received one of the highest military distinctions in Russia, and has distinguished himself hardly less as a traveler than as a painter.

The writer in *The St. James's Gazette* thus describes the artist's life:

"When, a generation ago, war broke out for Russia in Central Asia, General Kauffmann invited Verestchagin to accompany the army as an artist. It was exactly what Verestchagin wanted. It brought him into touch with men in their wildest state, with passions let loose and men flying at each others' throats like beasts. It was with General Kauffmann that the artist tasted battle as a soldier. Once or twice during the war he laid down his pencil and took up his gun, and at Samarcand he was one of a brave little band which kept an army of savages at bay for a week, a feat for which the Czar rewarded him with the Cross of St. George. Years after Verestchagin went through the Russo-Turkish War again as an artist, but here again he came in close contact with the foe, being wounded while helping to fire a Turkish gunboat from a torpedo. Verestchagin, too, was present at the storming of Plevna, and witnessed the final rush on Constantinople.

"If he were asked to say what experience of his life interested him most, M. Verestchagin would probably say his life among savages. It was among the Tartars of the Caucasus that he began his work as an artist, and a savage rite he witnessed in the Caucasus was one of the first spectacles that greatly impressed him. The Tartars would form a procession with a Scar-bearer as the central figure. The duty of this man was to gash himself freely with a great saber, while the people stuck charms into his body and a small boy followed behind to duplicate every gash. They were the best models Verestchagin ever had, and scores of them have adorned his canvases. 'They would sit as long as I wanted them,' said the artist when I saw him last, 'and would jump about and express their delight in a hundred ways. Long before I rose in the morning they would be beneath my window, waiting for me; and I have known them throw down their greasy cards to sit for me—a greater honor than you can imagine, for these strange folk play cards the whole day.'"

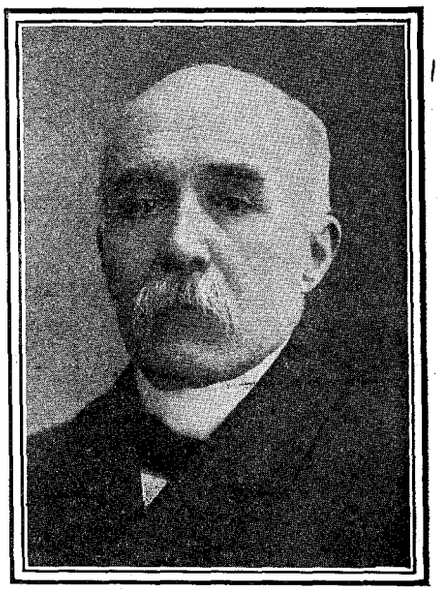
But the realist, in art as in literature, is apt to find his way a thorny one, and Verestchagin has had his share of opposition:

"The artist's pictures have more than once been destroyed by the mob, condemned by the military, or forbidden by the church; but such things had no effect on the man who paints them. He defied tradition and convention when, after an exhaustive tour in Palestine, he painted Christ climbing out of his tomb as, according to Verestchagin, he must have done, and the picture was destroyed as it hung in the gallery. When, again, he painted Christ among his brothers and sisters Verestchagin again passed under the ban of the church, and the archbishops on the Continent forbade the people to attend his exhibitions. Von Moltke, too, prohibited his troops from going to see Verestchagin's vivid pictures of war as it is, altho the Emperor William spent some time a year or two ago in the artist's studio, and, after gazing silently on 'The Retreat from Moscow,' said to Verestchagin: 'And yet there will be men who will want to rule the world.'"

HERVIEU AND CLEMENCEAU IN SOCIAL PLAYS.

SEVERAL notable successes have already marked the present theatrical season in Paris. The critics agree that Paul Hervieu's "Enigma," produced at the best theater, is artistically and dramatically the most remarkable play of recent years. It is praised for its power, intensity, poignancy, breathless interest, and admirable portrayal of character. The critic of the *Figaro* said that, in spite of the somber and tragic character of the drama, there was joy among the audience—joy at the triumph of real art. The public was made to feel profoundly and to experience the "sad delight" which pure tragedy, antique or Shakespearian, yields. Catulle Mendes, in the *Journal*, calls the play a masterpiece alike for its subject and the manner of its development.

The "Enigma" consists in determining which of two young wives, married to two brothers of austere views, violent temperament, and great pride, has committed the crime of adultery proved by circumstances against one or the other of them. In the final scene, the guilty wife confesses, but the injunction, "Thou shalt not kill," is impressively brought home to the wrathful husband, and the sentiment of mercy and forgiveness prevails over the emotion of revenge and wounded honor. "Kill her" was the formula of the Dumas-son plays, and the critics regard Hervieu as the sounder and more enlightened and Christian moralist, who, abhorring adultery and depicting its consequences with remorseless fidelity to the law of nature and conscience, dares to preach charity and to condemn private, illegal punishment in the name of honor.



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU.

Georges Clemenceau's play is a satirical comedy. The old radical political orator, journalist, and novelist has tried his hand at the drama, and has produced what the critics describe as a mordant, ironical, pessimistic comedy of contemporary morals and manners. The play is in one long act, and was presented at Antoine's "free theater." It is entitled "Le Voile du Bonheur" (The Veil of Happiness), and shows that the blind alone can be happy, and that to see things as they are is to be condemned to misery and despair. The plot is summarized in the *Journal* as follows:

The action takes place in China at the present time. A great and influential mandarin, Chang Hi, has been blind for ten years, but has lived nevertheless in the serenest peace and happiness. His wife is as devoted and faithful as she is beautiful and charming; his son is bright, dutiful, fond of study, and with a fine future before him; a loyal, noble, stanch friend is his constant companion, and everything around him is lovely and good and pure. Moreover, the empire he is patriotically attached to is prosperous and mighty.

True, there is war here and there, national misfortune, poverty; but an edict from the Son of Heaven sets everything right. The white barbarians from Europe have attempted invasion and assault upon the integrity of the Celestial Empire, but they were

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taught a sharp lesson. It was necessary to kill some of them, which the noble mandarin sincerely regrets; but thousands of the barbarians have come to prostrate themselves before the emperor and acknowledge his greatness and wisdom.

The mandarin, however, would fain recover his sight, and in this, too, fortune smiles on him. A barbarian skilled in medicine has given him a liquid, of which he must put into his eyes ten drops a day—more would be fatal. In the course of time this treatment is certain to be successful.

One day, after a series of special blessings and triumphs, including flattering recognition from the Emperor, the mandarin finds the veil gone. He can see again. But before he has an opportunity to tell his family and household of his exceeding joy, he sees his friend, son, servants and even his wife in a new light. Those he has cherished, loved, trusted, betray and mock him. The wife is faithless; the friend base; the son lazy, ungrateful, and dull; the servants steal, and the whole environment is founded on lies and dishonor.

The mandarin can not believe the evidence of his own eyes. It can not be. The barbarian physician must have deceived him. A friend had, indeed, warned him against using the drops; they would distort things and present everything in a shocking, horrible way. He pours the rest of the liquid into his eyes and loses his sight again. Then everything is as before. All is beautiful and serene. The friend, the son, the wife, are regained. The veil of happiness is over his eyes.

The critics say that the satire is rather too palpable and obvious, lacking in delicacy; but the succession of scenes, first of illusion and then of disenchantment, is admitted to be extremely effective.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE LITERATURE.

THE literature of China has special claims to distinction, not only by reason of antiquity, which overshadows that of all competitors, but also by reason of the literary industry of the Chinese, which is nothing less than astounding, and the influence which literature exerts upon national life. Prof. H. A. Giles has lately had published in London a volume on "Chinese Literature," in the "Literature of the World" series. A writer in the London *Saturday Review* comments upon some of the characteristics of Mongolian letters which Professor Giles brings forward in his book. As far back as the sixth century B.C. we are told the Chinese were in possession of a written language fully adequate to the most varied expression of human thought, while Fêng Tao's invention of block-printing early in the tenth century A.D., tho no doubt much inferior to Gutenberg's press, antedated the latter by over 500 years.

Of the astonishing literary industry of the Chinese, *The Saturday Review* writer speaks as follows:

"One encyclopedia alone, the famous Yung Lo Ta Tien, covered over half a million pages. This gigantic work, compiled by the orders of the third Ming Emperor early in the fifteenth century, was never printed, owing to the cost of the block-cutting. It is a more than national disaster that the only three copies made should all have been burned, two at the fall of the Ming Dynasty, and the third as late as last year at the hands of the Chinese themselves, during the bombardment of the Foreign Legations at Peking. Two other encyclopedias published under the Sungs (A.D. 900 to 1200) possess respectively 400 pages and 280 pages of index alone. The famous Emperor Kang Hsi published two encyclopedias, the second an illustrated trifle of 1,628 volumes containing 200 pages apiece. The great work, however, with which Kang Hsi's name (or, to speak more correctly, his title) will always be associated, is his Dictionary, which, produced about the end of the seventeenth century, remains to this day the standard dictionary of the Chinese language. Nothing will give the European reader so clear an idea of the almost reverential interest with which the Chinese regard their literature as the immense amount of study and toil which have been lavished on the preparation of these and many other encyclopedias, concordances, dictionaries, and the like. The same reverence shows itself in the care taken of books: the great library at Hangchau (an imperial foundation, if we remember rightly) remains in our mind as one of the very few public buildings which seemed really clean and cared for."

Concerning the effect which the written language has had on the literature of China, this writer observes that the facts in Professor Giles's book show that "the symbolic language has shut out the people from mental intercourse with their fellow men." He argues that certain results have followed naturally:

"Isolated and self-absorbed, Chinese literature developed rapidly for a certain time, after which the purism and slow decay inevitable under such conditions set in, leading with almost equal certainty to the present state, which, as the author acknowledges in his closing pages, is one of exhaustion, if not paralysis. If any regeneration of Chinese literature is to take place, and all readers of Professor Giles's book will certainly hope for this, we feel convinced that the first step must be for the language to submit to an alphabet. Favorable precedents, which count for so much in China, exist. Kublai Khan, the professor tells us, actually ordered the construction of an alphabet for the Mongol language, and more than one of the great Chinese dictionaries show signs of having got within a tantalizing distance of the great reform."

The reviewer goes on to present some peculiarities of Chinese poems and novels which the book brings to light.

"'A Chinese poem,' says the professor, 'is at best a hard nut to crack, expressed, as it usually is, in lines of five or seven monosyllabic root-ideas, without inflection, agglutination, or grammatical indication of any kind.' After this appalling description, our readers will probably desire to hear no more of Chinese poetry. Yet there are some fine pieces and many worth reading in the very liberal number of specimens which Professor Giles has given us. By the way, the poets of old describe themselves, almost to a man, as drunkards of the first order. This is probably nothing more than poetic license: at all events nowadays it is an extremely rare thing to see a drunken native in China.

"Life is not long enough for the appreciation of the Chinese novel. By almost hydraulic compression, aided, we fancy, by a considerable amount of bowdlerization, the professor gives us a very readable abstract of the famous 'Hung Lou Meng': but in its unregenerate state it runs to 4,000 pages and deals with 400 characters! In fact, the only one of the representative novels which recommends itself to us is the 'Strange Stories' of 'Pu Sung-lin. Their 'incomparable style' has won for these stories a place in the domain of true literature, an honor which is otherwise denied to novels and dramas in China. But the 'Liao Chai' have other, and, to European minds, far stronger, claims on admiration. Reading through the very interesting extracts given in this book, we are strongly reminded now of Hans Andersen, again of the 'Arabian Nights,' and yet again, as the professor points out, both of 'Alice through the Looking-Glass' and of W. S. Gilbert's 'Sweethearts,' surely good enough company for any writer of fiction, Chinese or European, to keep. If the bulk of 'Pu Sung-lin's work at all equals the samples here given us, we can only hope that one of these days Professor Giles will give us an English version of the 'Strange Stories.' . . . . . .

"One word more: the reader will search vainly through this book for a Chinese equivalent of 'Scots wha hae,' or the 'Marseillaise,' or Napier's stirring account of Albuera. Patriotic literature in short does not exist: it is foreign to the genius of the people; and we see the result."

THE manuscript of the first Tagalog Grammar for Americans and a complete English-Tagalog and Tagalog-English dictionary combined in one volume is now ready for the press. The author, Dr. J. H. T. Stempel, of New York City, has lived in Manila for a considerable period of time, and through his friendship with Tagals and the Visayans, which are the most numerous of the native tribes, he acquired their dialects. Tagalog, like all other dialects of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages, is represented by a so-called particle language, *i.e.*, the majority of its roots are bisyllabic, which by the addition of particles in the form of prefixes, infixes and suffixes are changed into nouns, adjectives, verbs, and so forth, representing in these latter forms about the grammatical equivalents of the corresponding words in the Western languages.

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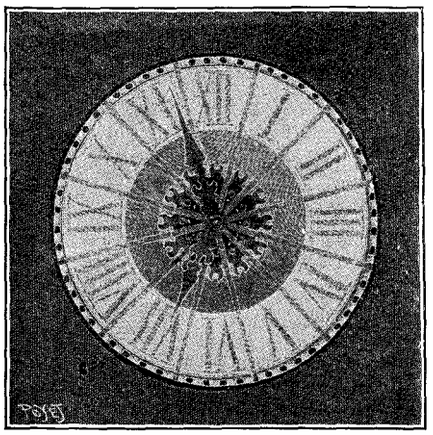
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

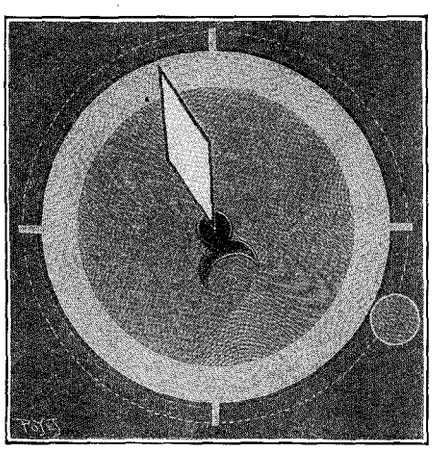
REFORM IN TIME-INDICATION AT NIGHT.

THE reformers have never been quite content with our methods of indicating time. They regard our clock-dials as relics of medievalism and are ready to substitute something else as soon as the public desires. The public, however, appears to be satisfied with its medieval clocks and watches and the *status quo* remains at present untouched. A French reformer, M. Jean Vézy, is not quite so radical as those who desire to do away with the clock-dial altogether. He objects, however, and with much reason, to the difficulty of telling time at night, and he has a number of suggestions to offer, in *Nature* (November 30), toward a reform of our present methods of indicating the hour after dark. The dials of the best public clocks says M. Vézy, are illuminated at night. From afar off they look like the moon; from a little nearer one may distinguish a dark blur on the edges of the disk and a confused something in the center from which radiate shadowy lines toward one or two badly determined points on the circumference. Nearer still, and we finally see the figures and the hands; but now it is necessary to raise the head and contemplate the mysterious dial with twisted neck, and poor eyes are often deceived. In the first place, asks the writer, why place the dial in a vertical plane? It can not be seen well except from an infinite distance, and who wants to look at it from an infinite distance? Why not, then, incline the plane of the dial toward those who wish to consult it? He continues as follows:



ILLUMINATED DIAL ON THE QUAY D'ORSAY STATION, PARIS.

"Now let us see what can be done to indicate the hour to the eye at night. At present the clocks on railway-stations, public buildings, etc., show at night a luminous dial, lighted from behind, on whose surface the figures and the hands ought theoretically to stand out clearly. Now the sources of light placed thus behind the dial cast on it the shadow of the axle on which the hands move. The dial, receiving an unequal amount of light in different parts, presents some bright and some dark sectors. In great clocks which are mounted like the rose-windows of churches, the radii and the circular parts of the mounting show in black on the dial. There is thus such confusion that at a small distance (150 yards) the hour can scarcely be told. . . . Take the case of a railroad-station. What prevents us from throwing the hour in luminous figures on the façade, like an electric advertisement? The unit minute figure could change every minute, the ten-minute figure every ten minutes, and the hour figure every sixty minutes. There would be no difficulty at all in regulating this mechanically. But if there is some esthetic or other reason for not wishing to employ this method, which may appear somewhat childish, another may be adopted, based on the following observations:



PROPOSED DIAL OF M. JEAN VÉZY.

"1. White on black is seen better than black on white. . . . 2. Red and green light can be seen at a great distance, are less diffuse than white light, and can be clearly distinguished. Everybody can tell an omnibus or street-car light at a distance. . . . Red and green are therefore used for railway signals. 3. When we look at a clock we wish to know first, what is the last hour that has struck, and, second, how many minutes have elapsed since that event. Now the hour hand is practically motionless on the screen. We do not tell the time by its means. It gives an indication that is practically the same for sixty minutes, and tells us merely what is the last hour that has struck.

"Taking into consideration these facts, we easily arrive at the following system:

"Make the dial dark. Keep only the minute hand and illuminate it brightly in white or green. Illuminate a narrow ring on the edge of the dial. Show the last hour that has struck by a red luminous dot placed against the dial, on the outside, touching the hour-number, which is not visible, but whose place on the circle is sufficiently well known to be appreciated without error at any distance.

"The dial will then look like Fig. 2. At a distance the hour will be shown in the way noted above. The minutes will be read within about 2½, owing to the fact that we are so well accustomed to the position of the figures on the dial. On drawing near, we shall see, as at present, the divisions of the illuminated ring, which are made as usual, and can be read to within one minute. Observation will be facilitated by crossing the illuminated ring with bars, also illuminated, at right angles. This arrangement can be applied to existing clocks, at least so far as it relates to the indication of the hour."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Paraffin as a Restorer of Beauty.—It is well known that disfigurement caused by burns, wounds, and like accidents have been wholly or partially redressed by transplanting skin from another part of the patient's own body, or from that of another person. With a certain degree of success, even such grave blemishes as hare-lips and broken noses have been corrected. In the case of a broken nose it is necessary to erect a suitable nasal skeleton, and this is done by means of osseous shavings generally from the patient's own frontal bone. More recently a framework of aluminum has been used. In view of the fact that the result is not always a plastic success, interest attaches to an account given by the *Revue* (Paris, November, 1901) of a method for the correction of this and similar blemishes by M. de Gersuny. Beneath a collapsed nose, by means of a hypodermic syringe, he introduces two or three cubic centimeters of melted paraffin. The injected mass raises and stretches the skin of the nose, and as paraffin becomes solid at a temperature of 37° C. [98° F.]—that is, at the temperature of the body—it is only necessary to mold it into the desired shape before it cools. The results are said to be very satisfactory. Experiments made upon animals tend to prove that the paraffin is not absorbed, but that it remains in place, and that in every direction around and across it is developed a web of conjunctive tissue. When the animal experimented upon is killed or dies, there is thus found at the place where the injection was made a sort of conjunctive network, the interstices of which are filled with the paraffin. The formation of so characteristic a tissue permits the hope that the results of the Gersuny method may be durable, and, as a matter of fact, in cases where operations were performed so long ago as two years, there has been no reappearance of the disfigurement.

According to the *Revue*, the method has been applied successfully in various operations performed with a view to a plastic result—for example, to the building up of a complete lower jaw—and even to that of a sphincter muscle. An interesting instance cited is the operation performed upon a little girl suffering from a congenital fissure of the soft palate. As a result the uvula was too short to reach the pharynx, and she could not pronounce the sound "gu." An injection of paraffin in the soft palate brought

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the uvula forward; a second in the mucous membrane of the pharynx rendered this convex, and the defect in pronunciation was cured.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS MENTAL ABILITY INHERITED?

IT has been strenuously urged by objectors to the modern theory of heredity that it can not, at any rate, apply to intellectual ability, for sons of great geniuses have rarely equaled their fathers. In a letter to *Nature* (London, November 28), Dr. Francis Galton maintains that this does not disprove the action of heredity in such a case, for it is only one of the factors that must be taken into consideration. He says:

"The objectors fail to appreciate the magnitude of the drop in the scale of intelligence, from the position occupied by the highly exceptional father down to the level of his *genetic* focus (as I have called it), that is, to the point from which his offspring deviate, some upward, some downward. They do not seem to understand that only those sons whose upward deviation exceeds the downward drop can attain to or surpass the paternal level of intelligence, and how rare those wide deviations must be.

"The exceptional quality of the father is only one of four elements that contribute in apparently equal shares to determine the position of the genetic focus. The other three are (1) the quality of the mother, (2) that of the paternal ancestry, (3) that of the maternal ancestry. In the case we are supposing, the mother may occupy a high, tho almost necessarily a lower position on the scale of intelligence than the father. Where, for instance, could an intellectual giant like Napoleon find an equal mate? The average ancestry, whether of the father or of the mother, are always more or less mediocre, some ancestors being above and others below the general level of intelligence. Consequently the exceptional quality of the father, considered apart from his ancestry, is not like to raise the position of the joint genetic focus of himself and the mother by more than a quarter of its amount. Let us consider the far from overstrained case of a father whose intelligence exceeds mediocrity by an amount that lies between seven and eight times that of the 'probable error' of the distribution of racial intelligence."

Denoting successive grades of intellect by the letters of the alphabet, Professor Galton indicates the grade of this supposed father by Y, and he supposes that his wife is of the class U. Then he goes on to say:

"The class of the mid-parent would be half-way between Y and U, or W. Regression which is due to the joint ancestral influences would degrade W by at least two classes, that is from W to U, which makes a total drop of four classes from the Y from which we started. Only those children who deviate upward to that large extent can equal their father. But the conditions are still harder than they appear, because of the closeness with which the sons are clustered round the common filial (or genetic) center. Their modulus of deviation is less than that of racial deviation, so that it would need fully five steps of filial deviation to reach the required level, and hardly one in 300 deviates do that. He might have many more or less distinguished, sons classifiable as W, X, or V, as experience shows to be the case, but the probability of a Y father having a Y son is remote. All the same, a Y father is more likely than any one man of a lower class than his own to have such offspring, but as the latter are very numerous the supply of Y men comes chiefly from them."

Fighting by Machinery.—"Some day," says *The Engineering Magazine* (December), in discussing Engineer-in-Chief Melville's recent report, "some one of the great naval Powers will awaken to the fact that fighting by machinery means also fighting altogether with engineers, and by engineering methods alone, and will sweep the whole medieval system overboard, and equip a fleet with a grim lot of men in overalls, who will run a war-ship as if it were a machine-shop. There will be no frills about uniform or rank or precedence, except so far as is necessary for organization and management; no disputing about credit or glory or any other ancient fiction. A war-ship will be an ugly piece of machinery built to kill men and smash things, and the men who do the work will do it for the wages they get just like any other workmen. The whole miserable business of warfare will appear in all its ugliness, divested of all its glamour, as a horrible necessity, to be deplored if you like, but to be done mechanically and unimpassionately, just as Homestead rolls its rails and beams, and as Duquesne feeds its blast-furnaces with ore and coke. The nation which first attacks the war problem as a mechanical business, and turns it over, not to its Miles and Corbins and Sampsons and Schleys, but to its Carnegies, its Morgans, its Fricks for managers, and to men like Corliss, Fritz, Baldwin, Jones, Hunt, Waring, Sweet,—engineers who know what to do and how to do it—that nation will have revolutionized warfare in the true sense, and made the great stride toward its abolition. So long as fighting is considered a thing to be admired, to be associated with glory, popularity, social distinction, and personal adornment with uniforms and decorations, so long will it persist in all parts of the world as an honorable profession, to be the aim of many and the admiration of more. When, however, it is made entirely a mechanical performance, when the personality is taken out of it as wholly as in the case of modern automatic tools, when the identity of the performers in a conflict is as thoroughly concealed as it is now in every ordinary manufacturing operation, there will be fewer candidates for the training-schools in the art of war, and fewer occasions for the exercise of the art itself."

FROST ON THE PANE AND ELSEWHERE.

THE work of "Jack Frost," which is abundant and beautiful at this season of the year, is discussed in *Cosmos* (November 23) by M. C. Marsillon, who gives briefly some of the theories of its formation. Altho every one has seen the mysterious growths that cover the window-panes on cold winter mornings, how many, he asks, have inquired how such a variation in appearance comes to exist. What is the force that has controlled this incomprehensible phenomenon? The writer says:

"The least arrangements of these tiny interlacing ice-crystals furnish decorative designs of incontestable originality and of unequaled delicacy. The observer asks, not without surprise, how in these marvelous formations of ice one and the same design is often rigorously and mathematically reproduced in a certain space, while its character differs totally only a few inches away. There is in this fact alone a real mystery that no one can explain plausibly, at least at present.

"In one place appear very distinctly almost recognizable plants with long, thick leaves. Palms and ferns abound, forming mimic forests. By their side stretch out fine fringes bordering the angles of fantastic sheets. Further away seem to rise the serried trunks of a lofty grove in the midst of a carpet of verdure.

"Then the scene changes completely. On all sides appear the light feathers and plumes of birds. . . . . .

"What are the physical phenomena that control the formation of these tree-like frost pictures, so remarkable and so varied? Most of our scientists answer these questions by hypotheses, more or less valuable. Almost all give abundant explanations of the deposition of frost along the branches of trees. As to the causes that determine the appearance of such delicate and beautiful ornaments of this same frost on the panes of our windows, most of them remain silent.

"They tell us that the most probable method of frost-formation is as follows: Every tiny droplet of water, if it is produced by condensation of vapor below the freezing-point, is necessarily in a state of 'superfusion.' In this condition, when it meets a rough surface it is deposited thereon as a microscopic crystal of ice impregnated or covered with a thin layer of liquid water at the freezing-point.

"This latter, being in continual contact with air that is colder than itself, must finally freeze. As the motion of the air brings up new masses, the thickness of the frost increases."

Other physicists, we are told, give a somewhat different explanation. According to them, when the vapor of water in the air is deposited as ice, without passing through the liquid state at all, it constitutes frost. That the vapor does not really pass

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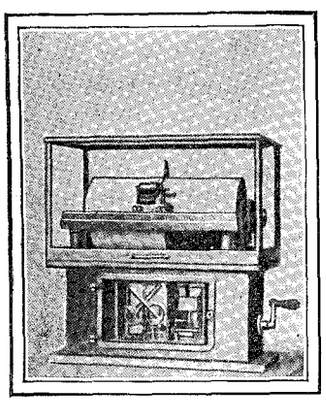
through the liquid state is abundantly shown by the fact that frost has not the structure of frozen dew. It presents, on the contrary, a layer of spongy, opaque ice in which we can detect the prismatic crystals lying side by side. There are still other scientific men who explain the feathery frost formations on the branches of trees by the congelation of a thick mist that comes in contact with a body of lower temperature than the freezing-point or by the solidification of a fog in superfusion, determined by contact with a solid body. M. Marsillon says further:

"We will leave the reader to take his choice of these opinions. So far as the deposit of frost on our window-panes is concerned, we must suppose that the infinite variety of design presented by the crystals is due to the nature of the glass. This substance is, in fact, a very bad and very irregular conductor of heat; it also offers a certain resistance to the physical action of crystallization. These causes are sufficient, when vapor is congealed on the surface, to bring about the formation of these designs, which are as varied as they are remarkable."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TELLING TIME BY THE STARS.

AN account of the method of correcting a standard clock by observation of the transit of a star is contributed by E. M. Sweet to *The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine* (November). Mr. Sweet takes us in imagination to the Naval Observatory at Washington, where the star to be observed is just about to cross the meridian. After describing how the telescope is pointed directly toward the meridian, and the observer takes his place at the eyepiece, holding in one hand a portable telegraph-key, the writer goes on to say:

"As yet he sees nothing but the thirteen lines of the reticle, which appear to be wires stretched across the object-glass, but are in reality strands of spider-silk just inside the eyepiece. Eleven of these lines are perpendicular, and are placed at unequal distances apart, in order to prevent the observer from unconsciously trying to mark time as the star passes between them. Two are horizontal. Presently there appears between the horizontal lines the horned face of the little Taurus, who unhesitatingly proceeds on his journey across the field apparently about as fast as a down feather falls from the ceiling toward the floor. As he passes behind a vertical line, the observer presses the electric key; meanwhile a neighboring chronograph has recorded precisely the moment at which the key was pressed, and so on till the eleven wires are crossed. The middle spider-line marks the exact meridian, but the relative positions of the others are accurately known, and the eleven records are made in order to decrease possible error by averaging."

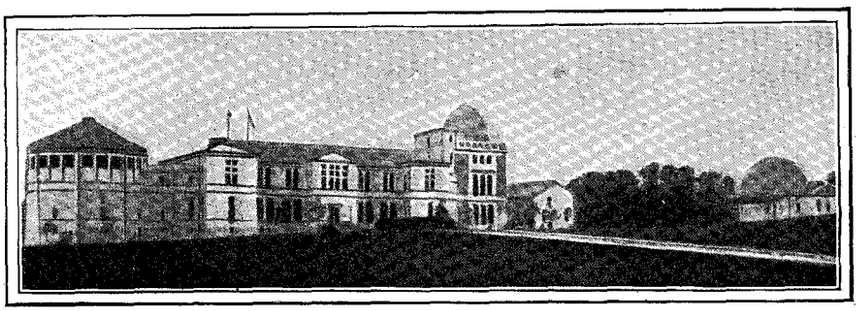


A CHRONOGRAPH.

The business of the chronograph, as its name implies, is to record time. Mr. Sweet thus describes it:

"A cylinder . . . is made by clockwork to rotate on its axis at the uniform rate of one revolution in just sixty seconds. Around this cylinder is wrapped a sheet of paper, resting lightly against which is the point of an ink-bulb, or fountain-pen. During each revolution of the cylinder, a screw-motion carries this pen forward about the eighth of an inch; so that, if it were not disturbed, it would mark a perfect spiral line round and round the cylinder.

"But the iron holder of this pen is the armature of an electro-magnet, which in turn is in connection with the sidereal clock. So that at each stroke of the seconds pendulum, the electric circuit is momentarily broken, at which moment a spring draws the fountain-pen sharply to one side and instantly releases it. Accordingly, as the pendulum beats its successive seconds, a line is drawn around the cylinder, showing saw-tooth indentions about one-third of an inch apart. This distance is the written measure of a second of time. . . . . .



THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY, GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Now the telegraph-key in the hand of the observer also breaks the electric circuit. So that every time this key is pressed an extra saw-tooth is written between two of the regular teeth made by the clock. These extra teeth are the important ones. They show at just what part of what second the star passed each spider-line, according to the sidereal clock; and since the true time of the star's passage is already known, it is now soon seen just how far wrong the clock is."

We are apt to think that when a simple occurrence happens right before a man's eyes, he sees it just as it is. But astronomy, we are told, has learned that this is not so. When men watch so plain a thing as a star passing behind a wire, they differ in their opinions as to the exact moment when it passed, and it is necessary to make mathematical allowance for their personal peculiarities. One observer will wait to push the button until he sees the line fully bisecting the spark, while another will try to anticipate the event. The same observer, however, will not press too late one time and too early the next; he does one or the other with approximate uniformity. It is a part of his personal temperament, and the time by which he is too early or too late is known as his "personal equation." To quote again:

"Astronomy does not care whether an observer be exactly correct, or slow, or fast; it only wishes to know which, and how much. To determine this, a simple mechanism causes an artificial star to pass before a small transit instrument, each passage automatically registering itself on the chronograph. The observer also records these transits; and the average time between the key-pressures thus made by him and the automatic records of the artificial star constitutes his personal equation. If he be found to press the key too late, that much is subtracted from the readings of the chronograph whenever he makes observations; if he press too early, it is added.

"Nor will the punctilious star-gazer satisfy himself as to the exact moment when Gamma Tauri crossed the meridian until another factor of possible error has been accounted for. Atmospheric changes or the imperceptible heavings of the earth may have slightly altered the level of the transit instrument. . . . . .

"Accordingly, after the star passages have been recorded, the observer turns the instrument large end downward and mounts a step-ladder. He is now looking through the telescope into a basin of quicksilver—a perfect mirror, provided mother earth is not for some reason restless to-night, and provided the electric cars, a quarter of a mile away, are not running too recklessly down the hill! Looking closely, he sees eleven perpendicular spider-lines—he sees more than that; should he count them, he would find just twenty-two. Half the number lie close each to another, and are less distinct. They are the images of the real lines reflected from the mercury mirror, and prove that the instrument is a little out of plumb; for, when it is perfectly level, the images are reflected back directly against the lines themselves, and therefore can not be seen at all. The little distance

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between the lines and their respective images is now measured with a micrometer, and the observations are corrected so as to rectify the error arising from this disturbance.

"At some convenient interval between the first and the last star observations, each of the two other astronomical clocks at the Observatory, whose business it is to help the sidereal to keep time during long spells of cloudy weather, is switched into the chronograph with the sidereal clock. The chronograph is now making two saw-teeth to the second, one for each clock. So that when the error of the sidereal clock has been ascertained, these joint chronograph records make it an easy matter to find the errors of the other clocks also."

These clocks are seldom actually corrected by resetting; the standard transmitting clock, however, is corrected daily. Moreover, the ticks that are ticked over the telegraph wires throughout the continent are also ticked on the chronograph, and become part of the official records of the Government.

A NEW TALKING-MACHINE.

THE interesting experiments of Dr. Marage on the synthesis of speech, which we have already alluded to in this department, are more fully described in the following article which we translate from the *Magazin Pittoresque* (Paris). The French investigator believes that the results he has attained will be valuable in assisting the deaf to hear, and also in the construction of huge steam sirens that will give vocal signals intelligible at great distances. Says the writer:

"In a recent communication to the Institut de France, Dr. Marage gave a report of numerous experiments made by him during the past five years, resulting in the construction of a siren that reproduces the five fundamental vowels. There is no doubt that he will be able through a similar process to obtain, for instance, the synthesis of the simple syllables *ba*, *be*, *bi*, *bo*, *bu*, and later to reproduce mechanically more complicated forms, and, finally, any series of words.

"To understand thoroughly the theory of the formation of vowels expounded by Dr. Marage, let us examine briefly the essential parts of the vocal apparatus. First there is the larynx, formed by the upper cartilages of the trachea, which can be considered as a conduit traversed by a current of air under varying pressure. During phonation this current is interrupted more or less by the vocal chords. . . . Below the vocal chords are the ventricles of Morgagni, especially studied by Dr. Marage, which seem to give rise to the characteristic tone of voice peculiar to each individual. Finally, the apparatus of phonation is completed by the pharynx, the nose, and the mouth, which act as resonators.

"We may add that the cavity of the mouth, according to the shape given to it, may produce all the notes included in about six octaves. We can judge from this of the immensity of Dr. Marage's field of investigation.

"Abandoning the older methods of Helmholtz, Koenig, Hermann, Auerbach, and Bourseul, and perfecting the more recent ones of Schneebeli and Samojloff, the doctor constructed an apparatus permitting him to photograph the vibrations produced in a given time by the pronunciation of each of the vowels. In this manner he discovered that the [French] vowels I, U, OU, were graphically represented by a single vibration; E, EU, O, by a group of two vibrations; and A by a group of three vibrations. Analyzing the vowels as spoken and sung, and then determining the notes corresponding to each, Dr. Marage next undertook the delicate task of producing these vowels by combining their elements."

Dr. Marage's apparatus is based on the siren, which is a device that enables the operator to produce at will sounds having any desired number of vibrations to the second, by means of the rotation of one perforated disk upon another, which allows air to escape in a rapid series of puffs from beneath as the perforations of one set pass those of the other.

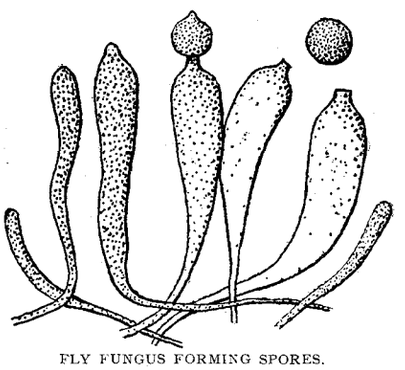
A dynamo of 110 volts furnishes the motive power of this apparatus. The lower plate was provided with a triangular slit representing the opening of the glottis, while the upper one has radial slits of equal dimensions. To quote further:

"To reproduce A it is only necessary to open on the movable plate three slits, separated by a full interval, so as to obtain a group of three vibrations. To reconstitute E and O, the open slits of the movable disk should be in groups of twos, very large for O, very narrow for E. To reproduce I and OU the slits should be equidistant, large and triangular for OU, smaller and long for I.

"This gives the synthesis of the vowels, but does not give the tone, the accent, the life, in other words the characteristics of the human voice. With the assistance of M. Roussel, Dr. Marage has constructed a complete mold of the buccal cavity as well as of the ventricles of Morgagni according to the measurements of the anatomist Sarpy. These molds, added to the siren, complete the vocal apparatus and enable it to pronounce the vowels almost as perfectly as the human voice.

"Furthermore, these molds have enabled him to determine the vocable or note accompanying each vowel. As near as could be ascertained there . . . is about an octave between the sounds of OU and I [French]. Many people will be astonished to learn that they sing while they speak."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Vegetable Enemy to Flies.—In the autumn, says Edwin T. Brewster (in *Popular Science News*, December), one often notices dead flies with abdomens swollen to nearly twice the usual size, and colored with alternate bands of black and white. A white substance, apparently not unlike that which forms the bands, is often found on the fly's body and on surfaces near by, where, indeed, it occasionally forms a complete ring around the animal. Mr. Brewster continues:



FLY FUNGUS FORMING SPORES.

"If we look carefully at this white substance with a pocket microscope, we shall find it not unlike the mold so often seen on bread. It is indeed a minute plant, a sort of mold, and consists of a tangled mass of long, white, thread-like tubes. These grow all through the fly's body, and gradually consume the flesh until the fly dies. When, however, the plant has nearly absorbed the flesh of one fly, the ends of the threads push through the thinner portions of the wall of the body, and, projecting from it, form the white substance found on the dead fly. If we look at these projecting threads with a compound microscope, we shall see that the ends are swollen as seen in the picture. As time goes on, each thread, now swollen at one end to a club-shaped mass, forms on its tip a minute ball. These tiny spheres, small as particles of dust, are the spores which take the place of the seeds of higher plants. When these spores are ripe, the narrow neck just below them suddenly snaps. Then the fluid inside squirts out like the stream from a rubber bulb when it is squeezed, and shoots the spore one or two inches away. Some of these spores form the white ring on the surfaces near the fly; other spores float about in the air, and fall upon the bodies of other flies, sprouting rapidly, and become a new mass of white threads like the parent plant. These in turn consume the body of another fly."

How Starch is Formed.—A discovery relating to the formation of starch in the wheat-grain has just been announced in France by Messrs. Dehérain and Dupont. "The grain," says *Nature* (November 16), is essentially formed of starch and gluten. The elaboration of nitrogenous matter takes place during the whole early part of the growth of the wheat, and may be followed; the principles that collect in the grain to form the gluten move slowly from the leaves to the stems and thence to the grain. Until now, however, we have not known where and how the starch is formed. The authors show that the stalks which remain green, when the other parts of the plant have dried up, decompose the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and form carbohydrates that accumulate in the grain as starch. This late production of starch is abundant only if the stalks do not dry up prematurely." Messrs. Dehérain and Dupont show that a large yield of wheat thus depends greatly on a moist season that keeps the stalks green. A drought may delay the necessary production of starch or prevent it altogether.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS CHRISTIANITY THE "ABSOLUTE" RELIGION?

THE traditional answer to this question has all along been an emphatic affirmative; but the new school of theologians, who are under the spell of the teachings of the new "Science of Religion," the comparative study of Christianity as one of the religions of the world, does not hesitate to answer this in the negative. A special conference to discuss this one question was recently held in Mühlocker, and many of the most prominent university professors and other theologians were in attendance from all parts of Germany. The leading paper was presented by the head of this new school, Professor Troeltsch, of the University of Heidelberg, who formulated the fundamental principles substantially as follows:

1. The term "Absoluteness of Christianity" is a formula for the expression of one of the leading problems that has grown out of the modern conception of historical development as applied to Christianity.

2. The purpose of this problem is to determine exactly the relation of Christianity to the other great religions of the world and its importance in the world's religious development.

3. Christianity is a purely historical phenomenon, and as such is to be studied and judged by the general laws of development that obtain in history.

4. In trying to determine the exact valuation of Christianity to the other religions of the world, the investigator is controlled by his own personal feelings and convictions, which can not indeed be logically forced upon anybody else, but which for himself are binding and conclusive.

5. These feelings and convictions naturally seek to find their warrant in the demonstration that there are gradations between the great religious forces. The theory that results from this knowledge is that of a gradual unfolding of the revelation of the transcendental force behind all history, which comes to view in the various personalities and phenomena of history, and in these brings us nearer to the transcendental absolute.

6. Christianity, judged from this point of view, shows itself the highest stage of religious development and in principle superior to all other forms of religion; but, nevertheless, as a phenomenon subject to the historical laws of growth.

7. All other beliefs as to Christianity, such as the conviction that Christianity will be invincible, are purely a matter of personal faith and not the subject of scientific certainty.

8. In this whole conception of Christianity, religion is viewed not as an illusion, but as an expression of the relation between man and the divine.

What is given above in somewhat heavy theological phraseology is more clearly expressed and applied by another speaker at this conference, Dr. Max Christlieb, who discussed mission work as affected by this denial of the absoluteness of Christianity. His leading propositions were these:

1. Our knowledge of non-Christian religions has become much greater in recent decades than it was before. One of the results of this growth in knowledge is the general conviction that the absoluteness of Christianity can no longer be claimed. This new knowledge must influence mission problems and methods of work.

2. The relative merits or demerits of a religion are to be judged by its fruits. This principle must obtain also in the judgment of Christianity.

3. The proposition that "everything in heathendom is false" can no longer be maintained, in view of the fact that these systems contain so much that agrees with Christianity.

4. On the other hand, the recognition of the good elements in the heathen religions may result in a dangerous practical syncretism.

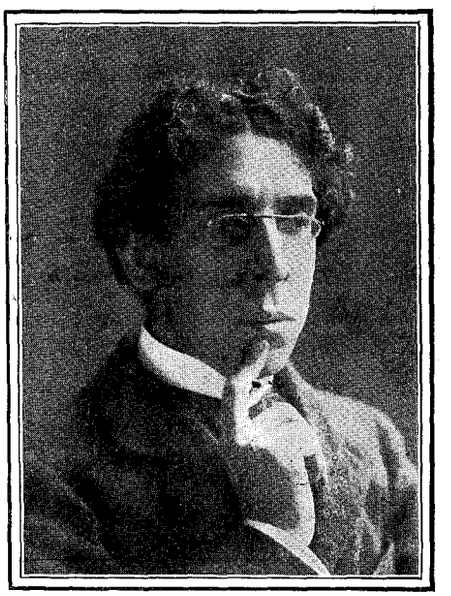
5. The proposition that "everything in Christianity is true" can no longer be maintained. The fact that certain leading doctrines of older Christian creeds, such as the eternal condemnation of the unbaptized, the historical character of the story of creation, the personality and activity of the devil, have been generally discarded by Christian thinkers themselves, has already led to a different attitude in principle toward the heathen races.

6. The fact that the doctrine of verbal inspiration has been generally discarded has led to the following changes in the mission field: (*a*) The missionary has lost the support of absolute authority. (*b*) Liberal theology must be taught in mission institutions. (*c*) All problems of modern religious life receive a different importance.

(7) Since the absoluteness of Christianity can not be demonstrated, but only the fact that it is relatively the highest of religions, we need, and those engaged in mission work also need, a greater faith than ever before.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REDEMPTION OF PALESTINE BY THE JEWS.

ON the eve of the fifth Zionist Congress, which is to be held in Basle, Switzerland, the Zionist movement is showing more vitality than at any previous time in its history. Mr. Israel Zangwill is especially active, with both voice and pen, in his advocacy of the new movement, and Hall Caine is also making speeches in the same cause. In the current issue of *Leslie's Monthly*, Mr. Zangwill writes at some length, and, for the most part, in very practical vein, on the prospects of the plans that are on foot to colonize Palestine with the Jews. "The task is difficult," he admits, "more difficult, perhaps, than any in human history, beset with more theological and political man-traps—unique in its problem of migration. But the very greatness of the task should stimulate the most maligned of races to break the desolate monotony of this brutal modern world by the splendor of an antique idealism." After paying a warm tribute to the "political genius" of Dr. Herzl, the founder of the movement, Mr. Zangwill continues:



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MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly*.

"In a brief five years he has piloted his scheme through storms of abuse and hostility from every class of Jews, till the vaporings of a visionary have become a political possibility, discussed at four great international congresses, approved by the German Emperor, not disapproved by the Czar, favorably considered by the Sultan of Turkey, the ruler of Palestine, worked for by societies throughout Europe and America and South Africa, capitalized by a hundred and thirty thousand shareholders, and constituting the greatest Jewish movement since the foundation of Christianity. The Federation of American Zionists embraces some one hundred and fifty societies, including one in Manila, and sent twenty-four delegates, two of them ladies, to the last congress, which boldly invaded London; while the notorious American formula, 'America is our Palestine, Washington is our Zion,' begins to lose its gloss. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise is starting a new American magazine to destroy it utterly. Professor Gottheil, of Columbia College, is president of the American Zionists, Mr. Clarence I. De Sola of the Canadian societies. The president of the French Federation is Dr. Alexander Marmorek, of the Pasteur Institute, the discoverer of the anti-streptococcic serum, the stock remedy in severe erysipelas and

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puerperal fever. The famous oculist, Mandelstamm, is the leader for Russia. In England the best-known workers are Dr. Gaster and Sir Francis Montefiore. But by far the most powerful personality in the Zionist party, after Herzl, is Max Nordau, who has become the great orator of the movement. Yet that it remains, after all, a poor man's movement, despised and feared by the prosperous, is shown by the fact that the Jewish Colonial Trust is only now able to contemplate becoming an effective legal instrument. Famines and crises in Russia and the war in South Africa have retarded the already slow accumulation of the quarter of a million pounds necessary. Very romantic beneath all the prose with which anti-Zionists charge Zionism—for anti-Zionists find it in the same breath too prosaic and too poetic—is the office in the shadow of the Mansion House, where the 'shekels' arrive with communications in every language under the sun. 'The biggest company on earth,' the Trust has been styled by Mr. J. de Haas, a talented young Zionist of apostolic fervor, and indeed its documents will necessitate a room in Somerset House all to themselves. But the Trust will not start operations in Palestine till it obtains a charter giving it at least the status with which the Chartered Companies of India, Hudson's Bay, or South Africa have started."

It is not necessary that all the Jews should return to their mother-land, declares Mr. Zangwill. The problem is "simply to set up a center of Jewish life and concentrate all one's labors on it." Gradually it would become the magnet of the race. The writer goes on:

"Palestine is a country without a people, the Jews are a people without a country. The regeneration of the soil would bring the regeneration of the people. It is marvelous that the country should have remained comparatively empty for eighteen hundred years, but it can not remain unexploited much longer. The age of electricity is upon us, and the problem of Asia. Now or never is Israel's opportunity. Another generation and Palestine will be populated by Uitlanders and dominated by Germany. Another generation and the Western Jew will have lost the warmth of Jewish sentiment. In the Jew as in Palestine there have been more changes during the last generation than during all the centuries of the Christian era. Neither the Jew nor Palestine can wait longer. The Red Sea was divided for Israel's first exodus; it is united to the Mediterranean for the second. The Suez Canal has brought the world to the door-step of Palestine. And Palestine is the center of the world."

But Palestine, in order to become a land of any promise at all, must be developed by works of irrigation and by the creation of railroads, telegraphs, roads, harbors, and national and industrial enterprises. Already the first steps have been taken in this direction. A Jaffa-Jerusalem railway and a Beyrout-Damascus line are now in existence, and extensions are being planned. Of industrial conditions in Palestine, Mr. Zangwill says:

"A brief review of the present position of Palestine will show that there is nothing chimerical in the scheme of making her habitable by the Jews. On every hand there are signs that she is shaking off the slumber of ages. The exports for 1900 were of the value of £264,950, the wine figuring at £21,840, the imports cost £382,405. Besides wine, Palestine exports maize, olive-oil, sesame, soap, wool, oranges, colocynth, beans, lupines, bones, watermelons, etc. The official statistics neglect the objects, literally 'of bigotry and virtue,' the flowers pressed cruciform, the carven mother-o'-pearl shells, the rosaries, the pictorial paper-cutters, taken away by the 3,000 tourists and the 4,500 pious pilgrims whose entertainment must form a considerable source of profit, and together with the inflowing streams of charity account for the difference between imports and exports. Salt-farming could be carried on at the Dead Sea. Good hotels and tea-gardens for Americans may make Palestine as popular a resort as Egypt. . . . The bulk of the Jews live in towns in Jerusalem, in Tiberias, in Safed, and for these Jews urban industries must be created—olive-wood carving, embroidery, ready-made clothes, straw-plaiting, basket-making, soap and glass manufacture, jam-making—all were suggested at a recent conference of colonization societies, now at last awake to the actualities of the problem. The Ica has set up a weaving-room in Jerusalem, the wool and silk of which are placed in Palestine and Egypt. A dyeing-factory and a lace-factory are in preparation."

Mr. Zangwill sees, therefore, no reason why Palestine with its 11,000 square miles could not support, if necessary, all the eleven million Jews scattered throughout the world, and he thinks that "the dullest imagination must feel what a world of romance and spiritual hope, what a ferment of religious revival and literary and artistic activity, must attend the home-coming of the Wandering Jew."

In the Jewish press, Mr. Zangwill's glowing plans are not greeted with any enthusiasm. *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) declares that Mr. Zangwill, having "exploited the 'Ghetto' Jew *ad nauseam*," has been compelled to adopt new methods to keep himself before the public. "His hold on facts is of the slightest," it adds, "and his logic is—well, Zionite." *The Jewish Chronicle* (London) sees innumerable difficulties in the way of the realization of Zionist ideals. "If we are wise and practical men," it says, "we will not seek to complicate the Jewish problem with questions of a Jewish polity. Let us encourage and strengthen such optimism as its long tragedy has left to the race; and let us keep alive its idealism. But let us recognize that Dr. Herzl and his professorial and financial associates can not accomplish more than the astute Baron Hirsch achieved with many times their capital. It is the part of wise men to measure their power, understand their limitations, and adapt their means to their ends in a practical spirit."

BISHOP POTTER AND EASTERN RELIGIONS.

BISHOP POTTER'S recent articles on "India: Its People and Its Religions," which grew out of his journey to the Far East two years ago, and from which we quoted in our issue of December 14, have aroused a good deal of hostile criticism in missionary circles. The attitude taken by the Bishop in those articles was to the general effect that Eastern religions have been much misrepresented and should be approached in a spirit of greater tolerance. The customs which have been attributed to Indian domestic life, such, for instance, to use his own words, as "the custom of child-marriage; the hideous usage of burning widows known as *suttee;* the studied maintenance of conditions in which women lived in rigid seclusion, in profound ignorance, and under a masculine rule at once without shame and without pity," he describes as "traditions," of which "it is enough to say of them, one and all, that our popular impressions of them are often grotesque distortions or exaggeration of the facts."

Against the whole tenor of the Bishop's articles, protests are entered by Mr. John W. Wood, editor of *The Spirit of Missions* (New York), and by Mr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. "If these articles had been written by some avowed opponent of Christian missions," declares the former, "or by one less closely identified with the missionary enterprise, they might have passed unchallenged. But Bishop Potter's opinions and his statements deservedly carry great weight with thoughtful people, and it will not be strange if many are convinced by the articles that missions to India—and if to India, why not to China and Japan?—are quite unnecessary." Anent the Bishop's treatment of the condition of Indian women, Mr. Wood says (writing in his own paper):

"Certainly no exception can be taken to the nine extracts quoted by Bishop Potter from the laws of Manu, on the authority of his Indian friends. But, unhappily for Indian womanhood, these particular injunctions can not be accurately described in the Bishop's words, as 'those laws which define the place of woman in the economy of East Indian life.' They are exceptional passages in a code which may be fairly described as containing in its more than 500 printed pages much 'unutterable filth and intolerable drivel.' One has only to turn to the code as it has been translated in Prof. Max Müller's 'The Sacred Books of the East,' to be convinced of this and to learn what the religious teachers

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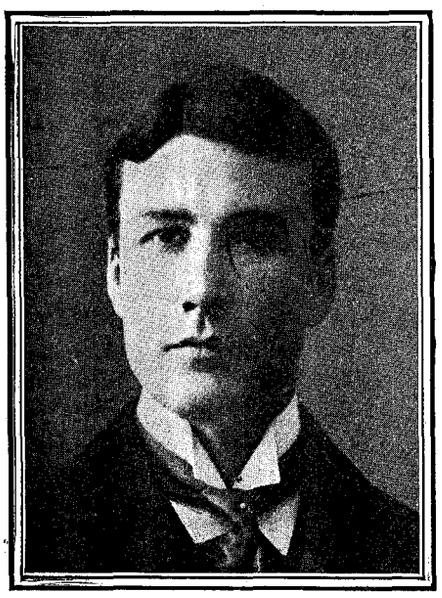
and law-givers of India have taught concerning the nature, position, and duties of woman. Many of the passages are too offensive for quotation. . . . The general tendency of the code is to degrade woman as the inferior and subordinate of man, and to assign to her a naturally wicked nature (ii., 213–215; ix., 17–20). She is spoken of as 'the marital property' (ix., 51) of man, and is classed with 'cows, mares, female camels, slave-girls, buffalo cows, she-goats, and ewes' (ix., 48)."

The census returns, says Mr. Wood, show that millions of child-marriages are still being consummated every year in India. Infanticide and enforced widowhood are common, and systems of prostitution are sanctioned by religion itself. He continues:

"If I have ventured to question the entire accuracy of Bishop Potter's portrayal of the condition of Indian womanhood, it has been only under the spur of deep conviction. It is the truth we all desire—the Bishop of New York foremost amongst us—in these matters. Naturally charmed by the hospitable reception of his distinguished East Indian hosts, it would seem that he had been misled into picturing the life of Indian woman in brighter colors than the facts justify. I should rejoice to find myself in error in believing in the existence and prevalence of monstrous wrongs, entrenched behind religious custom and sanction. But unhappily the weight of evidence seems to allow no other conclusion. This is not to say that there are not many homes in India, thousands, it may be, where a noble ideal of womanhood sanctifies family life. Bishop Potter was so fortunate as to see the inside of some of them. My contention is that such homes are the exception, rather than the rule; that they are not representative of Hinduism, and exist in spite of, rather than because of, the religious systems of the country."



MR. ROBERT E. SPEER,
Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Mr. Robert E. Speer, writing in similar vein in *The Churchman* under the title, "Truth or Tolerance," says:

"Truly every religion should be judged by its best as well as its worst. But the worst of Hinduism is sanctified and sanctioned in its sacred books. Its vilest practises are in the name and under the formal approval of religion. Sir Charles Trevelyan once testified before a parliamentary committee that when, with some others, he joined to form a society to put down cruel native practises, and they went into the subject, they found 'that all these practises were so mixed up with the Hindu religious system, and grew so directly out of it, that nothing short of the conversion of the natives to Christianity would effect any real moral change.' Here our religion sanctions no moral evil or wrong. The worst of India is its religion. The best of America is its religion. To compare the two, as is done in the articles under review, is misleading and unjust. The view which these articles present is not a true view. And truth is the supreme thing. Whether it is fatal to Christian missions on one side, or to an easy-going and unstudying tolerance on the other, is of little consequence. What is the truth? I regret to say that in his goodness of heart toward what he thinks has been misjudged, and in his own superficial judgment of 'India, its People and its Religions,' Bishop Potter has unwittingly missed an opportunity to serve the truth, and equally unwittingly has ministered to error."

HYMNS AND LITERARY CRITICISM.

SOME interesting comment, both in the religious and secular press, has been evoked by the sessions of the Methodist hymnal revision committee in Cincinnati, following upon the recent utterance of Professor Triggs, of Chicago University, which has already been given space in our columns. Professor Triggs, it will be recalled, insisted that a good many of the hymns in current use are doggerel. Mr. Frederic L. Knowles, writing in *The Methodist Review* (November–December), is compelled to admit that the charge is partly true, but he contends that there is a justification for hymns, regarded as literature, to which other forms of verse are not entitled. Hence he would have applied to hymns a standard of literary criticism different from that which is set for poetry in general. His argument is made as follows:

"It must constantly be kept in mind that the purpose of hymns is different from that of those forms of verse which are primarily designed to be read. The aim of music and the aim of poetry is in each case to arouse emotion, but verse which is not meant to be sung has an obviously harder task in accomplishing this aim than verse which is written for music. Music, which is the most purely emotional of the arts, furnishes a powerful accessory to words, and instances are not wanting where words which in themselves are commonplace can make a powerful appeal to the heart when wedded to a noble and moving tune."

This writer mentions, as examples of the foregoing proposition, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and the verse—

> Here I'll raise mine Ebenezer;
> Hither by thy help I'm come;
> And I hope, by thy good pleasure,
> Safely to arrive at home.

He also quotes,

> My native country, thee,
> Land of the noble, free,
> Thy name I love;
> I love thy rocks and rills,
> Thy woods and templed hills;
> My heart with rapture thrills
> Like that above.

and says that, altho such stanzas, "weighed in the scale of literature, are like the fine dust of the balance," nevertheless they are most admirable hymns and do accomplish a worthy purpose. The writer's further argument is:

"It will, moreover, be seen that the words of hymns not only do not *need* to be as self-sufficient as those of other poems, but also that the very bareness and simplicity of hymns, so long as the latter escape actual commonplace, are an advantage. A poem which is involved or heavy with thought may make agreeable reading for the student, but it will make a poor hymn. Not only that, poems which are elaborate, rich with rhetorical ornament and the charms of conscious phrase, will delight the esthetically trained, but are unfitted to be sung. Few, if any, of Browning's poems on the one hand or Tennyson's on the other would therefore serve as models for hymns, whereas not a few of Whittier's poems, tho their author was not nearly as great a poet as either of his English contemporaries, are genuine additions to hymnology. The Quaker poet had a sort of unborrowed simplicity which amounted to originality. Some of his writings drop into commonplace, but his poems of religious devotion never do. Their sincerity and intensity of feeling save them, despite their obviousness and almost childlike artlessness, from mediocrity."

Mr. Knowles says it is not difficult to understand why a professional critic is led to undervalue hymns so easily:

"He is induced by his very training to hate the commonplace or any approach to it. With Emerson he loves the unexpected, and would

> mount to Paradise
> By the stairway of surprise.

"But when singing a hymn we are left no time to interpret the unusual or the unexpected; half our attention is diverted to, if not distracted by, the musical tune, and we must catch the mean-

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ing on the instant. Simplicity is imperative. One handicap under which the hymn-writer works is the monotonous uniformity of rhythmical structure which is forced upon him by the tune. A poet is given the widest liberty to substitute one kind of metrical foot for another, to add light, rapid syllables in the unit of rhythm in place of fewer and slower ones, and to introduce rests or silences in the place of syllables. These elements of variety in rhythm greatly increase the charm of versification, and they are constantly employed by the masters of English poetry. For instance, the opening line of the first stanza in one of Tennyson's familiar lyrics is 'Break, break, break,' and the corresponding line of the second stanza is 'O well for the fisherman's boy.' Now the movement in the two lines, each of which has three beats or accents, is not inharmonious; indeed the variety caused by the omission of one or more syllables, which would be indicated in music by a 'rest,' is an added charm. But both lines could not readily be sung to the same notes. Neither could the opening lines of two stanzas in 'Crossing the Bar': 'Sunset and evening star,' and 'But such a tide as moving seems asleep.' Many of the devices employed in verse to obviate sameness are unavailable in hymns, and their absence detracts from the popularity of this literary form among those who approach it in the spirit of criticism."

The writer concedes that there is ground for the existing dissatisfaction with our present songs of worship, not only because of their literary imperfections, but also because many of them are insincere, or because they set forth religious views which the best thought (even the best conservative thought) of our time has distinctly passed by. He says of Wesley's "Arise, my Soul, Arise":

"A noble and impassioned hymn it is, but viewed as literature it is in a lower class than either of the other two ["Rock of Ages" and "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross"], since it is the instrument for propagating an individual opinion rather than a universal truth. The thought of one part of the Godhead arguing with another part, and finally persuading the reluctant and all but implacable Deity to an act of clemency, is repugnant to the intellectual temper of our day, and the hymnody which is the vehicle of false or narrow conceptions of our Father in heaven can not prove an addition to literature."

The conclusion of the writer is that most hymns, when read critically, and apart from the tunes that best go with them, are not satisfactory to the student of pure literature. But he insists that this is not the way in which to judge. He says:

"When the deep moments of the Spirit are holding us, and the soul reaches out for strength and guidance, it is not to the poets of loveliness and external nature that one turns, it is to the poets of religion. The greatest literature reaches down into the spiritual soil. Sermonizing we do not want, but we do want a view of life which shall not leave out of account its largest and most important hearings. Art does not exist, as some have maintained, for its own sake, but for the sake of inspiring pleasure; and the greatest art is that which appeals to the highest and most permanent sources of pleasure. The purpose of science is to appeal to the intelligence—to impart fact. Art exists for the purpose of moving the emotions. But the emotions excited by Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' are certainly of a higher order than those aroused by his 'Airy Fairy Lilian.' If, then, the highest art contributes to the highest pleasures, it must be related to the deeper emotions and the conscience—to the life of the Spirit. And herein lies the justification of hymns regarded as literature. In the past their utility has been very generally recognized by the church; in the future their charm as well as serviceability is certain to become increasingly evident. One of the highest forms of the literature of to-morrow will be the hymn, and it will make its appeal not alone to the ecclesiastical zealot, but quite as much to the student and lover of poetry."

The "Dead Line" in the Ministry.—Apropos of the recent discussion in religious circles regarding the lack of eligible men for the ministry, it has been suggested that one of the deterring influences is the fact that ministers, after reaching a certain age, are apt to be "laid on the shelf." *The Watchman* (Baptist) says on this subject:

"Most of the speakers and writers who discuss the so-called 'dead line' in the ministry observe that there is no such line for men who keep alert and up-to-date, constantly acquiring and growing. We do not know about that. Most of the pulpit committees that ask us to recommend possible pastors practically say: 'We do not want a man over forty. There is no use of our presenting the name of a man over forty.' Now that is a condition, and not a theory. No matter what the theorists may say, there is a real and growing discrimination against men on account of their age, irrespective of their ability or effectiveness. The man of fifty does not get a chance. Too many pulpit committees will not even consider him. He is ruled out as soon as his age is mentioned. To cite the call of Dr. Lorimer to New York at the age of sixty-two is not to the point. There are very few Lorimers; and, if the majority of our ministers above fifty have got to be Lorimers in order to get a pastorate, their outlook for a place in which to work is very slim."

This prompts the editor of *The Christian Register* (Unitar.) to say:

"The Baptist ministry seems to be in a bad way. For a long time the length of pastorates in the Baptist Church has been much below the Unitarian average, which, we believe, is still above that of any other denomination in New England. One thing is certain. Any church which draws a dead line for its ministers and discards them at the age of forty has a dead line of its own, and that not very far ahead."

Tolstoy on Religious Fundamentals.—Tolstoy was recently asked by a correspondent to give his opinion as to the birth and person of Christ, the problem of immortality, and the church communion. His reply, as quoted in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), was as follows:

"I believe that Christ was a man like ourselves; to look upon him as God would seem to me the greatest of sacrileges and an evidence of paganism. To recognize Christ as God is to deny God.

"I believe that Christ was a man, but I believe his doctrine divine, as expressing divine truths. I know of no doctrine superior to it; it has given me life and I strive to follow it as far as I am able.

"Of the birth of Christ I know and need to know nothing. As to life beyond the grave, we know that it exists, that death is not the end of life; what that other life will be, we do not know, because we do not need to know.

"By pharisees I understand in general the clergy; by doctors, learned men who do not believe in God. As to eating the body and drinking the blood, I think this passage one of the most unimportant in the Gospels, and that it signifies either the adoption or the recollection of the doctrine. In either case it is of no importance and has not the meaning church fanatics have attached to it."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE committee on the Revision of the Confession of Faith, appointed by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has been in session in Washington, D. C., this month. Its sessions have been secret, and it is not expected that the report of the committee will be made public for the present. The immediate work before the committee is the drawing up of a brief doctrinal statement of Presbyterian faith that shall be expressed in phraseology so simple and untechnical as to be readily understood by the popular mind. This statement, it is declared, is not to be a substitute for the Westminster Confession, nor is the revision expected to impair the integrity of the Confession as to doctrine.

THE convention of Roman Catholic laymen in Cincinnati a few days ago, called for the purpose of federating the Roman Catholic societies of the country, was a gathering of more than ordinary importance. Five hundred delegates attended, representing an aggregate of about six hundred thousand members of the cooperating societies, and the most prominent figures in the deliberations of the convention were Bishops McFaul of Trenton, N. J., and Messmer, of Green Bay, Wis. Federation was accomplished, and a national body formed, under the name "The American Federation of Catholic Societies." Some of the Catholic papers are predicting that the Federation will have over a million members in its affiliating organization before the next national convention in Chicago.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

LOOT AND THE LADIES.

A JOURNALISTIC warfare has been precipitated in Paris by the publication in *La Petite République*, a paper opposing the ministry, of charges that some "ladies" participated in the looting at Peking. These ladies were alleged to be connected with the Legations. Certain missionaries were mentioned by the *Matin* (Paris) as being implicated. The matter reached the public through the unauthorized publication of certain portions of General Voyron's report to the French Government. Says *The Times* (London):

"The Government can not and does not wish to publish the whole report. As will be seen, it incriminates some of the missionaries who indulged in the most reckless pillage, luring on French soldiers to do their work for them. But the report says other things to which the Government does not wish to give publicity. It recounts certain facts that were already being mysteriously noised abroad, both here and, no doubt, elsewhere. It says that no sooner had the Legations been relieved by the allied forces, while the Chinese in the richest quarters of Peking were panic-stricken, than the ladies of the Legations ran off to the best shops, which were well known to them, and pillaged them of their valuable contents, returning with positively crushing loads of the most precious articles, silks, laces, jewelry, gold and silver, and ivory work, which they hid and heaped up in their respective Legations, thus making ruthless pillage their normal and regular occupation."

In commenting upon the affair, the *Matin* says the French Government suppresses the report in order to shield the ladies, "wives of ministers and consuls." On the other hand, the Radicals and Socialists in the French Chamber want the report published, according to the *Figaro* (Paris), because it involves the French Roman Catholic missionaries in the scandal. In order to clear the matter, the *Temps* (Paris) interviewed M. Pichon, who was French minister at Peking during the siege. That gentleman denied that any lady "connected with any member of the Legations" was implicated. But the *Temps* stated, on the authority of the same eminent diplomatist, that two "ladies" did loot. They were not, however, "connected with any member of the Legations." The *Matin* published the account of an eye-witness, or what purported to be such. According to this, "the ladies"—who were positively stated to have been three in number and to have been connected with the Legations—"were the first to set an example of rapine." A certain English major named Scott is named by the *Matin* in confirmation of these particulars. Journalistic opinion in France is, however, inclined to reject all the accusations against the Legation ladies.

The charges against the French Roman Catholic missionaries have been somewhat discredited by the fact that they grew out of a political struggle in the French Chamber over the Chinese loan. *The Weekly Register* (London), a Roman Catholic paper, observes:

"One can not accept on such authority particular statements containing charges against Catholic missionaries and certain ladies connected with the different Legations. Already the charges against these latter have been promptly repudiated by a statement made on Wednesday to the *Temps* by M. Pichon, ex-Minister of France in Peking, who describes the stories as pure inventions. A similar *démenti*, we confidently anticipate, will be forthcoming in the case of the missionaries, who stand charged with wholesale pillage, looting, and nameless license, and with utilizing the naval and military forces, whose services they remunerated with substantial checks, to assist them to carry out their nefarious ends. Even the respected name of Monsignor Favier is included in the indictment, as having given a check for 5,000 francs for the same object. Until more authentic information is forthcoming, we must decline to regard the charges as other than gross exaggerations."

This view of the matter is amply confirmed by Parisian press opinion, the *Gaulois* declaring on high authority that the missionaries were blameless throughout.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHIPPING "GERMAN RELIGION" INTO POLISH CHILDREN.

THE flogging of the children at Wreschen for their refusal, in accordance with the admonition of their parents, to answer their religious instructor in German, continues the subject of controversy between the German and Polish press. A distinctively Prussian view is thus voiced by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"The Wreschen disturbances have been atoned for at last. The guilty have received long terms of imprisonment. As is the case in many other towns in the province of Posen, religious instruction in the higher classes of the common schools is imparted in German. The Poles everywhere protested against this arrangement, but physical resistance was offered only in Wreschen. It seemed as if some magic spell had seized the Wreschen school-children. The girls as well as the boys would not answer the questions put to them in German. Mild measures were inefficacious in overcoming this silent obstinacy, and the school authorities could appeal only to that final argument, the stick. Fourteen girls and boys were flogged by order of the school inspector, whereupon the people rose up and the storm broke. The school-house was carried by assault, and only through the prudence of Counsellor von Massenbach was a bloody conflict between the impotent police and the raging mob avoided. In France it is usual to ask, at such sensational events, 'Where is the woman?' But in territory formerly Polish the question should be, 'Where is the priest's cassock?' In the Wreschen proceedings, the hem of the priestly robe showed itself. . . . The priest Laskowski was accused by the school inspector of having incited the children to their passive resistance. This the reverend gentleman did not do, but he testified under oath that he had merely told them to request their teacher to instruct them in Polish. Thereupon he returned to his abode vindicated, while the intellectually immature were afforded leisure to reflect, behind prison walls, upon the consequences of rebellion in a modern state."

This Prussian organ next refers, in the following terms, to the religious attitude of the Poles:

"There are many Polish peasants who in their heart of hearts believe that the Holy Father in Rome is a Pole. We thought once that we knew the Polish people. Now we must acknowledge that our knowledge of them is only fragmentary. The lower orders of the Polish people believe not only that the Pope speaks Polish, but that Jesus Christ and the Mother of God spoke Polish too. It is due to this odd circumstance, furthermore, that the Catholic religion is also the Polish religion. It has often been said that Polish and Catholic are one and the same to the East of us. Now it has been shown in court that the Poles regard Polish Catholicism as the only true and genuine Catholicism. Hence it is possible to understand why one mother cried: 'I'd rather see my boy dead than have him answer you in German!'"

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks the severity of the authorities will defeat its object. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says the real culprits are the Polish clergy, and recommends that German be required as the educational basis of the theological seminary course.

The Polish side is maintained by the *Czas*, an influential Austro-Polish paper, which denounces the Prussian authorities, and prints the indignant protest of Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis," against the Germans. The *Dziennik Polski* (Lemberg) says the Polish spirit will not be crushed. The *Politik* (Prague), organ of the Czechs, thinks the affair may yet cause the Polish party to oppose renewal of the Triple Alliance. The *Nowa Reforma* (Cracow) says:

"The blood chills in the veins of every upright man when he

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peruses the sentence pronounced by the Prussian court in Gnesen against the participants of the occurrences on the streets of Wreschen, which were provoked by the Prussian 'pedagogs.' Whoever observes the course of the affair from the beginning to the end, and then examines closely the cynically cruel sentence must, regardless of the fact whether he be a Pole, a Frenchman, a Swede, a Russian, or even a non-Hakatist German,—if he only have not ceased to be a man,—hiss with set teeth: 'Scoundrels!' It is impossible to suppose that a feeling of shame has not been aroused even amongst Germans at the sight of that which happened in Wreschen and which had its epilog in Gnesen. In what colors does the Prussian culture appear on the background of the civilization of the twentieth century! With what shade does their descent from the Prussian Knights of the Cross cover the Germans! Whither would mankind come if Prussian culture were to light the way for it? With disgust and contempt for the oppressors, do we read to-day of the Polish martyrology under the Prussian knout. It is difficult for a Pole to collect his thoughts and analyze coolly the events being enacted before his eyes,—to his lips there crowds but one word: 'Scoundrels!'"

Polish newspapers printed in the United States voice the national indignation in unsparing terms. The following is from the *Zgoda* (Chicago):

"Since practise has shown that the Poles can not be made loyal Prussian subjects by any policy; since the Polish question is an international question which comes up at every great political complication in Europe; since the restoration of Poland must come in one way or another; since, as Bismarck said in 1863, the loss of the Polish provinces would be the death-sentence for Prussia—therefore, before the Polish question comes up, it is necessary to see to it that there shall be no Poles in the Polish provinces under Prussian rule when the moment comes for the restoration of Poland. The historical rights of Poland to those lands can not be destroyed, but the rights alone, without a Polish population cognizant of those rights and claiming them, will not amount to much."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S first message to Congress does not seem to have been cabled to Europe in full. Elaborate summaries of certain portions and verbatim extracts from others were, however, transmitted, the London *Times*, which compressed the document into two closely printed columns, giving it most space. The English papers generally printed enough of the message to fill a column. French papers printed less. In Germany the leading dailies averaged nearly a column in the space allotted to it. But of editorial comment there was a plethora, every noted British, French, and German daily making it the subject of a "leader." Some of the newspapers ran two or three of these leading editorials on successive days. In the main, British comment was most friendly, while the continental verdict was adverse.

The norm of British opinion is afforded in this extract from *The Times* (London):

"The message which President Roosevelt has sent to Congress . . . bears all the marks of the character that his own countrymen, as well as intelligent observers in other countries, have already learned to recognize in him. It is distinguished by a clearness, firmness, and reserved strength which do not require the adventitious aid of rhetorical pyrotechnics or popular platitudes. There are some points in the message with which we are not able to find ourselves in agreement, but these deal with questions that the people of the United States have exclusively the right to decide upon. In the main, Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations to the legislature appear to be sound, and we have certainly no fault to find with his language toward the British Government, or, indeed, with his foreign policy generally."

And in the following words we have this English daily's most characteristic comment on a point of detail:

"The immense increase of industrial and commercial wealth under the protective system has enabled the Union to assume heavy responsibilities in the Caribbean Sea and in the Philippines, and has made inevitable a large expenditure on the development of a powerful navy as well as on the revival of the mercantile marine. On both these points Mr. Roosevelt lays great stress, connecting them not only with the new imperialism, but with the insistence upon the Monroe doctrine, which he holds to be necessary to repel the possible establishment or interference of any old-world military power—the phrase is highly significant—on the American continent. It should be noted, however, that the United States do not guaranty other American republics against the consequences of wrong-doing, tho the punishment, they maintain, must not take the form of acquisition by a European Power."

After styling Mr. Roosevelt a "bold reformer," but "also a practical man of affairs at the head of a business community," *The Standard* (London) says:

"On the subject of trusts, the language of the message is moderate and reasonable. Mr. Roosevelt has declined the invitation to plunge into an anti-capitalist crusade. So far from indiscriminately denouncing trade 'combinations,' he, in fact, finds a good deal to say in their defense. He points out that the creation of great corporate businesses is not due to governmental action, but to natural causes operating in all industrial communities. The vast scale of modern enterprise has made capitalist cooperation necessary and useful. The process has roused much antagonism, but a good deal of this is quite unwarranted. If the corporations have sometimes made fortunes for their promoters, they have also in many cases vindicated their existence by the services they have performed for the nation. The United States, it is urged, owes a deep debt to those 'captains of industry,' the great financiers, amalgamators, and undertakers, who have given the country its present advantageous position in production, transportation, and commerce. Without them the material development in which Americans are now exulting would hardly have taken place. There must, therefore, be no proscription of joint-stock or combined enterprise. But the President admits that the State has a right to control and supervise the trusts, to look closely into their affairs, and to see that they are honestly conducted."

"A bold man struggling with the devil-fish of party intrigue" is revealed in the message, according to *The Daily News* (London), which proceeds:

"Nor is President Roosevelt content to walk blindfold, like our own Government, on the narrow plank of imperial rule. He announces that the independence of Cuba, so solemnly promised at the time of the Spanish war, will soon be an accomplished fact. Even in the Philippines he clearly intimates that he has in mind a future quite distinct from that which we follow in British India. For the first time, says President Roosevelt, the Americans are going to teach an Asiatic people the art of self-government. They are certainly going a curious way to arrive at this end, and the utterance might provoke a smile in a hostile critic. The President seems to forget the case of Japan, which seems to show that some Asiatic races require no outside assistance in the matter of government. But the President evidently means well, and the message is in refreshing contrast to the spread-eagleism of an earlier period of American jingoism."

The recommendations concerning the Anarchists are endorsed by *The St. James's Gazette* (London), which says "it is very gratifying to find that statesmen of a country like the United States are not afraid to make proposals which on the surface are open to the criticism that they are subversive of personal liberty in the matter of opinion. There is no surer token of true statesmanship than the insight which realizes when a good theory becomes mischievous in practise." According to *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "the spirited declaration for Monroeism will cause a flutter in Europe," and "the American doctrine, backed by the American surplus, means that many European ambitions in South America are foredoomed to failure."

The leading weeklies of the British metropolis are not so unanimously friendly. *The Speaker* remarks that "President Roose-

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velt's message displays none of that quality of bold, almost ferocious, independence with which he has been accredited," adding:

"His account of the origin of 'great corporate fortunes' as 'not due to tariff, nor to other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business of the world operating in other countries as they operate in ours,' is notoriously false. The steel and sugar, to name two out of many of these 'trusts,' were in their origin materially assisted by protective tariffs, and almost all the manufacturing trusts have been similarly helped. The most formidable monopoly in the country, the railway power, under which competition is officially proved to have disappeared, is of governmental origin, and the huge gifts of valuable lands assigned to railways were obtained by skilful use of politics. Very few, if any, of the successful trusts and combinations rest exclusively upon what may provisionally be termed a 'natural' basis, *i.e.*, to superior economic efficiency of able management and large capital; nearly all repose upon a joint foundation, entirely 'artificial,' of land monopoly, tariff, bounty, illegal discrimination, or other privilege. This is notoriously the case with the vast and protean business which the great Republican magnates, Rockefeller, Morgan, Schwab, etc., control."

Quite friendly, on the other hand, is *The Spectator* (London), which nearly always favors the United States. *The Saturday Review* is carpingly critical, as usual, when it discusses American affairs. *The Outlook* calls the reciprocity policy "frankly selfish." *The Pilot* thinks

"but one idea underlies it all. The United States has ceased to be a 'new country.' It has become an imperial power with definite traditions, with an established commercial policy to maintain and develop, with regular standards of citizenship and life, with embryo states in tutelage, and a continental hegemony to secure and uphold. Formerly she had room for all who could work, and an almost unlimited capacity for converting the overflow from the most backward nations of Europe into the material of good American citizenship. That stage has definitely passed away."

French newspaper opinion favors the idea that the message reveals an unscrupulous materialism. Says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"Given the exceptional conditions under which Mr. Roosevelt was called to the chief magistracy of the union; given, moreover, the fact that his election to the Vice-Presidency seemed almost certainly to exclude him from the Presidency, many were the comments upon what his unexpected accession to the first rank portended for the United States. Hence there was good reason to await with special interest the first message of a chief of state who was almost an enigma to his countrymen. Altho the new President had declared, upon his assumption of office, that he would pursue the same policy as Mr. McKinley, there were many who looked for a message out of the ordinary, not only as to the policy to be outlined in it, but also as to the method of carrying it out. Now, these lovers of things sensational have undoubtedly been somewhat disappointed. If some paragraphs of the message show the author to be a man of nerve and energy, who 'dares' where others would be content to 'wish' more or less timidly, the document as a whole might almost have been signed by Mr. McKinley."

The same paper doubts the ultimate practicability of Mr. Roosevelt's suggestions regarding the Anarchists. Then it proceeds:

"In proposing trust legislation, Mr. Roosevelt gives evidence of the same boldness of initiative that he displayed when asking for measures against the Anarchists. The boldness is even greater, for the American trusts constitute an adversary that is formidable in a way quite different from the Anarchists or their philosophical friends. But he is not afraid to stand up against this adversary, declaring that 'the nation should assume the power of supervision and regulation of any corporation doing inter-state business.' He thinks there would be no severity in such a course, and as the banks are subject to such supervision, it might just as well be extended to the great industrial combinations. If Congress thinks it lacks the constitutional power to pass a law of this description, an amendment to the constitution should confer it. Thus, in a way, is war declared between the new President and the trusts. Considering that the influence of the latter extends to the very citadel of Congress, the votes of which they dispose of on occasion, the outcome of the struggle is doubtful. Nevertheless, it will be interesting to follow it, in view of the two champions who are face to face."

The message is not only an official but a personal document, according to the *Temps* (Paris), which, unlike the authority last quoted, says the President's words will reassure the trusts:

"The trusts draw a breath of relief. They have escaped the peril of a transfer of power into the hands of a man who had manifested concern at the possible subjection of a democracy styling itself free to the great monopolies. It is a precious respite, and we may be assured that the very able representatives of these interests will profit by it to organize their defense, and to erect bastions and fortresses in Congress and in the state legislatures."

As for reciprocity, this paper thinks the Senate can not be brought round to it by Mr. Roosevelt, a less adroit manager than Mr. McKinley. It is not unfair, probably, to say that the *Soleil*, the *Gaulois*, the *Figaro*, and French papers generally oscillate between the extremes of opinion reflected above.

But it is in Germany that the Roosevelt message inspired the most agitated criticism. Organs of every shade of opinion have appraised at length its deliverances on reciprocity, trusts, and the Monroe Doctrine. That conservative sheet, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), begins its elaborate series of articles on the message with an account of McKinley's reciprocity speech at Buffalo, on the day before he was shot. Reciprocity was a bequest to the republic. Everybody knew what Mr. Roosevelt would say in his message, at least as regards home policy. The question was, how he would say it. He has said everything with pointed personal emphasis, a trait that an American President has scarcely ever yet revealed in his communications. Perhaps Germany, now engaged in changing its tariff laws, is destined "to set matters going" in the United States. As to foreign policy the paper says:

"The fair words to England on the Isthmian canal question, and the pacific exposition of the Monroe Doctrine can mislead no one as to the fact that the Americans feel satisfied with the path of imperialism in which they are walking and have not the remotest idea of abandoning it. Tho they repudiate the insinuation of territorial ambition in America, they feel called upon, nevertheless, to watch over the entire continent and, in certain circumstances, to intervene actively in the affairs of any American state, as they did recently in Colombia, preserving, nevertheless, an appearance of neutrality. The words which relate to the Philippines have a strange and yet familiar ring. We have heard quite recently from another quarter that a people fighting for their freedom and independence should be regarded as a band of brigands and marauders. But that the free, democratic North American republic should repudiate its traditions to such an extent, that it should make this language its own and apply it even to the Philippines, demonstrates most palpably how far public opinion throughout the Union has drifted from the statesmanship and policy of a Washington."

Most papers in Berlin seem to misunderstand the deliverance regarding the Monroe Doctrine. This is doubtless because they comment only upon a cabled summary of the message instead of its full text. Their idea appears to be that the Roosevelt Administration might allow a European power to go pretty far in getting "satisfaction" from a South American country. What is perhaps a middle view is thus set forth by the *Hannoverschen Courier*:

"Roosevelt's utterances on the Monroe Doctrine relieve the world of a fear that his conception of it might afford him moral justification for a policy of territorial expansion in Central and South America. He does not — at least not yet — look upon 'America for the Americans' as a warrant for the Union's expansionist desires, but as a protection against territorial acquisition by a non-European power. He admits the right to pun-

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ish ill-conduct in a sister republic, a thing distasteful to the extremists, but very interesting at this juncture in view of Germany's contest with Venezuela. This is all that was to be expected in the existing state of affairs. However dubious the significance we can attach to the Monroe Doctrine generally, we must admit that in his program the President has made himself the spokesman of the moderate party."

Tariff orators in Germany are perpetually talking about "the American peril," declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. President Roosevelt's message comes at a very timely moment for them, and as the document announces no change of American policy, they are making adroit use of the fact. "This tune of 'the American peril' will be played to us a good many times yet. The National Liberals seem determined to keep it in the foreground of debate, nor is it difficult to conjecture that a whole series of increases in the tariff on manufactured goods will be aimed against America." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* presses the matter home when it says:

"It by no means appears clearly enough for us Germans what Roosevelt and his Administration understand by the fondly repeated word reciprocity. On the termination of our tariff debate it will require long negotiation and some concession on particular points before we can arrive at that understanding with North America which we desire."

The tone of the message is distinctly offensive, according to the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), the organ of the ultra-Conservatives. Mr. Roosevelt has given the lie to every prediction that he would speak for progress. He has set forth an imperialist program. The same paper is also displeased at the idea of strengthening the navy in order to uphold the Monroe Doctrine.

Austrian opinion is less censorious than that of Germany, altho it finds things to criticize. Thus the *Tageblatt* (Vienna) is impressed by the fact that the President of the United States can report his country prosperous and with a surplus, whereas in Europe speeches from the throne tell of distress and deficits. The *Morgen-Zeitung* (Vienna) says the message proclaims to the world that democracy adopts imperialism as its standard. Mr. Roosevelt is, however, the President for the workingman. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) says the President need not worry himself about American territorial acquisitions by European Powers:

"Nor does any European Government long even for American islands. It would make no difference if the republic refrained from any increase of its navy. It could rest in perfect security on this point. As long as the doctrine is not turned over to the jingos no one will frown at it. But there are people in the United States who would amplify the doctrine as Dido did the bull's hide, by cutting it into strips and enclosing all America with it."

Elsewhere throughout continental Europe the message comes in for criticism. The *Algemeene Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) dislikes the reference to the Filipinos, "who are," it says, "fighting for freedom against a foreign invader just as are the Boers." The *Tribuna* (Rome) avers that Mr. Roosevelt's propositions regarding the Anarchists, altho "contrary to a tradition of the Anglo-Saxon race, which shrinks from all restraint upon personal liberty," meet, nevertheless, "a moral obligation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEFEAT OF THE "NAPLES TAMMANY HALL."

THE check administered to the Neapolitan municipal ring styled the "Camorra" has attracted the attention of the press of the world, which compares the event to the recent defeat of Tammany Hall in New York. The *Tribuna* (Rome) declares that the result of the city election was in no sense a political party triumph, but a revolt against corruption. It proceeds:

"The Camorra—let us be clearly understood—does not, in certain Southern districts, confine itself to the more degraded actions of evil-doers, to ordering homicides and protecting assassins; it does not stop at shooting off revolvers in the streets or—when so inclined—at fighting with stilettoes in the tramcars, confidently relying upon the immunity it enjoys owing to a perversion of the public conscience. The Camorra is, instead, an elaborate, many-sided, complex institution, a power which thrusts itself forward as a substitute for all legitimate individual and collective initiative. It assumes to regulate everything at its pleasure, from the tax which the humblest citizen must pay to the most far-reaching public undertakings, from the bestowal of a place as watchman or street-cleaner to negotiating confidentially, often authoritatively, with ministers of state and the parliamentary majority. The Camorra is the perversion, the infection of the life of a nation that would be free. It has been enabled to acquire extraordinary strength in young countries, as, for instance, in North America. It was inevitable that it should acquire a terrible intensification of vigor where, as in certain parts of Italy, it found preexisting traditions growing out of political, social, and moral conditions that have long been tolerated. Naples has now had the strength to rend this power, this evil, these formidable, infected organisms which constituted, within her, a corrupting and criminal influence."

The London press makes detailed comparisons between the Neapolitan Camorra and the New York Tammany Hall. Thus *The Pilot* (London):

"The forces of Tammany Hall have been routed in New York; the Tammany of Naples has met with sufficient, if less conspicuous, defeat. For a considerable time the scandals in the city government have been under investigation by a special commissioner, Signor Saredo, and his report, in two volumes, consisting of 1,767 quarto pages and comprising 1,300 depositions, was published some weeks ago. Briefly, it proves that the municipality was corrupt all through, from the highest officials—who sold places in the city service as a matter of course—down to the very keepers of the cemeteries, who sold the tombstones and decorations they were supposed to guard."

The Daily News (London) says Italy needs a strong uplifting political movement to sweep corruption from her public life. Of the election in Naples it observes:

"The Neapolitan Camorra has sustained a defeat almost as heavy as the New York Tammany Hall. All who love the city of the beautiful bay will be rejoiced to hear that it is at last relieved from the domination of the ugly secret society which has defied it so long. The inquiry into their doings instituted by the Italian cabinet seems to have had the same result as the Lexow commission has had on Tammany. The defeat of the Camorra by a majority of 6,430 to 1,000 is, indeed, even more striking and dramatic than anything which has occurred in New York. All the Socialist candidates have been returned, and it may be hoped that this is a final blow to an organization which has long been the despot of Naples."

Gratification at the result of the election is also expressed by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which urges that the good work begun by Senator Saredo go on without interruption. The *Temps* (Paris) remarks:

"After New York, Naples. Tammany got a deadly blow. The Neapolitan Camorra has just been put in bad shape. In both cases there was, up to the last moment, no certainty of success for the enemies of municipal corruption. It seemed vain for the forces of good to combine against the shameless exploitation of democratic self-government. Great cities contain so many doubtful elements that the enterprise of cleaning the municipal Augean stables appeared as desperate on the shores of the Bay of Naples as it did on the banks of the Hudson."

"The Neapolitan press comes forth from the Saredo inquiry strangely sullied," says the *Journal des Débats*, which adds:

"Two newspapers only—with the Socialist press—escape being compromised. All the others are buried under the heap of mud raised by the inquiry. But they do not fall unheard. To read their articles it would seem to be Signor Saredo instead of themselves who is on the anxious seat. One of these, *Il Mattino*, owned and edited by Edoardo Scarfoglio, one of the ablest journalists of Italy, known to Americans as the husband of Matilde Serao, published a violent invective directed against the author of the inquiry, come to soil his native city; 'but,' adds the editor, 'I alone constitute a living force that nothing can bend, and that fears no one.' He waxes wroth at the sight of the examiner 'covering with filth, in the person of Matilde Serao—Signora Scarfoglio—one of those rare Italian products still loved and honored by the world.'"

Apropos of the distinguished novelist, the *Journal des Débats* has this to say: "As for Mme. Matilde Serao, who is among those the least implicated by the facts revealed in the report, her defense is simply confined to recalling, in her magnificent prose, the beautiful literary works that she has produced."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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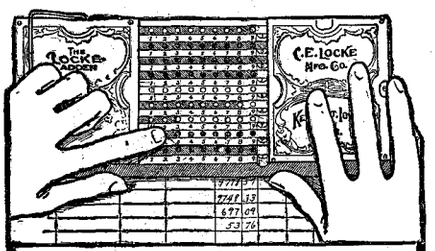

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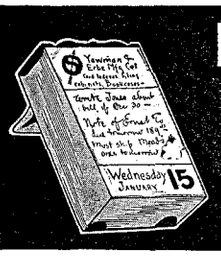

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Eugene Field."—Slason Thompson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 2 vols., $3.00.)

"Nursing."—S. Virginia Levis. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"Count Hannibal."—Stanley J. Weyman. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50.)

"Love Letters."—Isabelle Ingram. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.25.)

"Magic."—Ellis Stanyon. (Penn Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"The Garden of a Commuter's Wife."—(The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Green Door."—Margaret Compton. (Penn Publishing Company, $1.00.)

"Making His Mark."—Horatio Alger. (Penn Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"Marietta."—F. Marion Crawford. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Young Barbarians."—Ian Maclaren. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.)

"A Cape Cod Boy."—Sophie Sweet. (Penn Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"Dreamland."—Julie M. Lippman. (Penn Publishing Company, $1.00.)

"Lester's Luck."—Horatio Alger. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"The Wreck of the Sea Lion."—W. O. Stoddard. (Penn Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"Her Father's Legacy."—Helen S. Griffith. (Penn Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"A Life's Labyrinth."—Mary E. Mannix. (The Ave Maria, $1.25.)

"The Lost Galleon."—W. Bert Foster. (Penn Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"Uncle Tom the Burglar."—Mabel E. Wotton. (Penn Publishing Company, $1.00.)

"Jane Austen, Her Home and Her Friends."—Constance Hill. (John Lane, $6.00.)

"A Yankee Girl in Old California."—Evelyn Raymond. (Penn Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"Scotland."—Maria Horner Lansdale. (Henry T. Coates & Co., 2 vols., $5.00.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Ballad of the Scullion-Maid.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

It was the little scullion-maid
Whose willing hands served them,
Who served the noble guests and fine
With store of meat and poured out wine,
In the inn at Bethlehem.

The night was full of stinging rain,
The mad wind drove in hate;
It was the little scullion-maid
Who leaned into the dark and said,
"One cryeth at the gate!

"Behold, there are two travelers,
And wearied they and sore!"
And quoth the landlord at his wine,
"I trow they are no guests of mine—
My inn will hold no more.

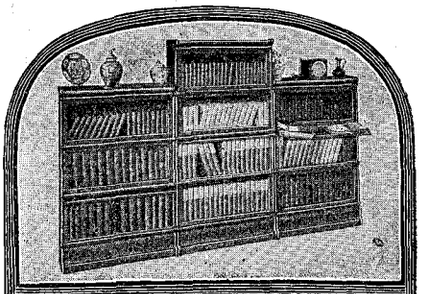
"Now, for a king small room might be,
But none for such as they.
Let them be gone, or, for a jest,
Bid them among my kine to rest
Until the break of day."

It was the little scullion-maid
Who slipped into the night
To bring the stabled travelers
The bread and bedding that were hers,
And oil to give them light.

It was the little scullion-maid
Who braved the wind and sleet
As through the winter night she crept;
Sudden a great star flamed and leapt
And led her puzzled feet.

It was the little scullion-maid
Who, at the stable door,

MacDonald-Heyward Co.,
Successor to WM. MOIR
26 West 23d Street, New York City
HOLIDAY GIFTS IN
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, Etc.



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A SYSTEM OF UNITS.

An ideal holiday present. Fits any library and expands as the library grows. Is useful, ornamental, encourages a literary taste, and makes home attractive. Fitted with **perfection roller-bearing, dust-proof doors.** Dealers in principal cities carry stock and "G-W" pays the freight. Ask for illustrated catalogue

101-K.

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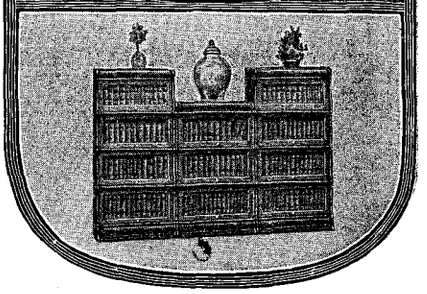

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five per cent **Gold Bonds.** Over twenty banks in these cities and elsewhere have either purchased or are loaning on them. These Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000. We offer them for the present at a price much less than we believe they will command six months hence.

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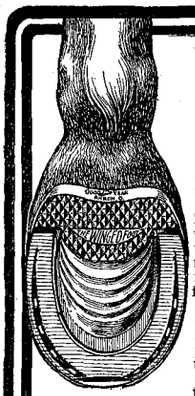

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The Winged Foot Shoe is constructed in such a manner that it offers a perfect air cushion for the hoof.

Its cost is no greater than other pads. One of the new features of the Winged Foot is that it turns up at the heel and hugs into a space which is usually filled with leather. It is made of a secret composition of rubber, that wears better than steel, and canvas—no leather to stretch, crack, cut, wrinkle or shrink.

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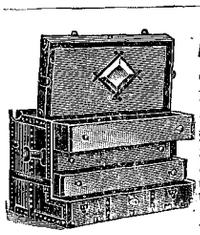

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F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Heard, with a sudden awe beguiled,
The sharp cry of a little child
Where ne'er was child before.

And it was Joseph took her gifts
With thankful words and meet;
And low the little scullion-maid
Hath knelt at Mary's side and laid
Soft linen on her feet.

And it was Jesus of Nazareth—
The new born Child; spake He,
"My Mother, by thy throne in Heaven
Shall stand those saints to whom 'tis given
To minister to thee;

"Ursula—Agnes—Magdalen—
Whose names are loved of men,
But ever at thy own right hand
Behold, this little maid shall stand,
Thy chosen handmaiden!"

It was the little scullion-maid
Whose willing hands served them,
Who served the noble guests and fine
With store of meat and poured out wine,
In the inn at Bethlehem.

—In December *Lippincott.*

A Carol of the Sea.

By FRANK SAVILE.

The surges moan beneath the keel;
Their cadences, now soft, now loud,
Throb out in murmurous appeal
The antiphon of sheet and shroud;
Faint chords, O Lord, that lift to Thee
The voice of Thine eternal Sea.

For we are far from choir and fane
Who serve the temple of Thy sky.
Yet we have heard the hurricane
Declare Thine awful majesty,
And learnt the Trade Wind lilt that sighs
In concords won from Paradise.

Tho we have met Thy mercies mute
(Hark! where the tolling fog-bell swings)
Yet we have marked Thy reed and lute
In falling wave and wind-pluckt strings.
Take then, O Lord, from this Thy sea
Our hymn to Thy Nativity.

—In December *Pall Mall Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

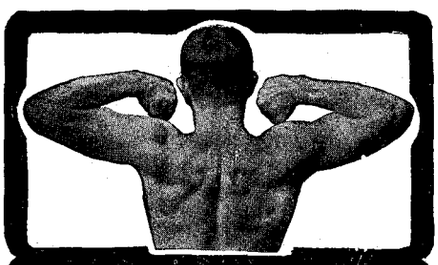
King Edward as a Club Man.—King Edward has always been partial to club life, and has belonged at various times to about twenty clubs. Says the London *Mail:*

"The majority of the institutions whose membership lists are honored by the inclusion of his name therein are of a military description, but when he ascended the throne he was also a member of several established for purely social purposes. Among the best-known clubs once patronized, or still patronized, by the king may be mentioned the United Service, Junior United Service, Army and Navy, Marlborough and Royal yacht; but his majesty's connection with clubland now, of course, is almost purely honorary.

The handsomest service club of which his majesty is patron, is the Army and Navy. This, which stands at the corner of St. James's Square and Pall Mall, was erected in 1851 at a total cost of £116,000, of which £10,000 was expended on furniture. One of its first members was the Duke of Wellington. In 1850 it was joined by the Duke of Cambridge, and eight years later by Lord Wolseley, then a very junior officer in the British army. The number of members is about 2,400, all of whom pay an entrance fee of £40 and an annual subscription of 10 guineas.

The famous theatrical club, known as the Garrick, in King Street, Covent Garden, has the king for its honorary president. Conspicuous among the club's habitués are Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree, and A. W. Pinero.

The Royal Yacht Club, with its headquarters at Cowes, which his majesty favored by continuing



The Stone Method.

If you want—to be able to forget that you have any internal organs; a skin that shows in its every inch that you have a perfect circulation; a step that is light and elastic; an eye that is bright and sparkling; lungs that are large and expansive; a stomach that is strong; a superb, erect, muscular bearing, write us. Our correspondence course will put you in possession of all this physical wealth in the most pleasant, natural, common-sense way possible. It will require only 15 to 20 minutes of your time each day, in your own room, just before retiring, or upon arising, with no apparatus whatever. Not one bit of guesswork about it. Your individual condition will be considered and instruction given as your particular requirements demand. **Mr. Frederick W. Stone, our Director of Physical Culture, has been a man of mark** in the Athletic world for 31 years, and has helped to put in perfect physical condition every type of man and woman our modern *high-strung civilization has* developed. *Both sexes,* all ages, 12 to 85.

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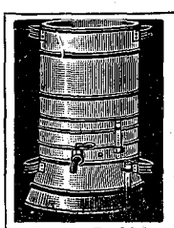

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on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of *distilled aerated water* at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN** writes: "I take great pleasure in saying that I have used the Sanitary Still and find that it does all that is claimed for it by its promoters, removing all impurities from water, rendering it clear and healthful." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILITY UNEQUALED. AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

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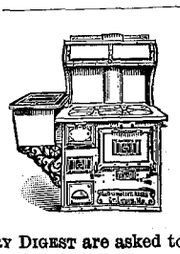

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Has 6 8-in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. **GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.** Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.

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to show his interest in it by retaining his connection after he ascended the throne, was founded in 1812."

Hall Caine in Parliament.—The following account of Hall Caine's entry into Manx politics is taken from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

"Both branches of the Manx legislature met recently in the House of Keys at Douglas, and Hall Caine was introduced to the speaker, took his seat for the first time, and made his maiden speech. When the Legislative Council and the House of Keys met there was a long debate on an application by the Douglas Corporation for the consent of Tinwald to the purchase by the corporation of the Douglas tramways in liquidation. Some opposition having been offered, Hall Caine, in a nervously delivered speech, advocated consent. He believed, he said, that the whole system of tramways in the island should be acquired by the insular government, but he preferred that the corporation of Douglas should take over the Douglas tramways rather than that they should pass into the possession of a private company. The corporation, he said, should never have allowed a company to lay tramways in the streets."

Mr. Caine in an address to the electors after his election showed himself very much in earnest and thorough in his belief in his Socialistic program.

"We may not do much for a couple of years," he said, "but then comes the general election, and we shall educate the electors before then to turn out the older men and replace them with the young bloods filled with modern ideas." Good-natured chaff of Mr. Hall Caine's ideas was a characteristic of the election. "If the fish won't come into the bay, Mr. Hall Caine says the government will make them," said one elector. "And when they are there my firm will be glad to supply railing to keep them there," another replied.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Just So.—"Pa, what are prejudices?"

"Other people's opinions, my son."—*Puck.*

Fares.—LITTLE BOY (to conductor): "Pleathe, thir, charge it to A. Thee Hawley. I've thwallowed my money."—*Life.*

Not to be Disturbed.—"Now, Harold, put away those toys that lie there in a heap."

"Shs-s, grandmamma, don't speak so loud—I think my foot's asleep!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

An Early Start.—DENTIST: "When did your teeth first begin to trouble you, sir?"

THE VICTIM: "When I was about one year old."—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Status.—"I jes' want a ticket to Coonville."

"Single ticket?"

"No, man! I'se been married fo' de las' nine yeahs!"—*Puck.*

The Joke Artistic.—"That's one of Mr. Flayke White's pictures—the man paying a bill."

"But why does he call it 'The Conflagration'?"

"He says he feels that paying bills is just like burning money."—*Moonshine.*

Willing to Omit.—"A wandering minstrel, sirs, who seeks your aid and would gladly sing you a roundelay."

"Marry, perchance we might compromise by cutting out the roundelay!"—*Puck.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

December 16.—The Argentine Government sends reply to the Chilian note; it is generally believed that the reply will be accepted.

December 20.—A warlike demonstration is made in Buenos Ayres in front of the President's palace; in Chile, steamers have suspended their voyages in order to be ready for transport duty.

December 21.—A serious revolution has broken out in Venezuela, led by General Mendoza and two former war ministers in ex-President Andrade's cabinet.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 17.—Lord Kitchener announces the capture of Commandant Kritzinger, who was wounded in trying to break through General French's blockade.

December 20.—A steamer reaches Bermuda from Cape Town with 300 more Boer prisoners.

December 21.—General DeWet, in command of 800 men, engages Generals Dartnell and Campbell, and after a four hours' fight retreats with a loss of four killed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 16.—Papers are served on Signor Marconi at St. John's, N. F., by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, which claims a monopoly of the telegraph business in the island, and demands that he cease his experiments and take away his apparatus, failing which an appeal for an injunction will be made to the courts.

Lord Rosebery addresses an enthusiastic meeting at Chesterfield, England, on the current issues of British politics.

There is a general strike of iron workers of Barcelona; nine thousand men are affected.

A modified state of siege has been proclaimed in a score of towns scattered throughout Russia; strikes and students' riots are responsible for the action taken by the authorities.

December 17.—The ratification of the Isthmian

Kin-Hee Coffee—and Health.

The only coffee that never disagrees with anyone is Kin-Hee. This rich, aromatic and healthful beverage invigorates you and gives that self-satisfied feeling after breakfast. It drives away Malaria. It makes the epicure's dinner perfect. In it strength is combined with finest flavor. Packed whole, ground or pulverized; always sold in 1-lb. air-tight cans, never in bulk. If label is unbroken it is genuine.

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Physicians say, is the most sanitary food utensil ever invented. Only the *Fluid Extract of Coffee* is served. The coffee grounds, which contain tannin, are kept apart from the liquor. We refer to your doctor. With *pulverized* Kin-Hee Coffee, requires one-third less coffee and made in sixty seconds. With it a careless cook can not spoil the coffee, as a child can make just as good coffee as an expert.

Just the thing for a Christmas Gift.

Grocers sell our Coffee and Coffee Pot. If yours hasn't them send his address and yours and we will see that you are supplied.

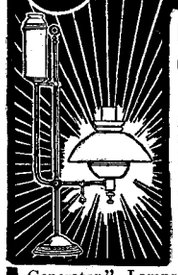
"Coffee and Cakes," by Mrs. Rorer, contains many choice recipes; sent free for your grocer's address.

Jas. Heekin & Co. 5 Walnut St. Cincinnati.

Sole owners and manufacturers for Dominion of Canada.

The Eby, Blain Co., Toronto, Canada.

CANTON



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Arc, Street and Pressure Lamps of handsome designs, for indoor and outdoor lighting.

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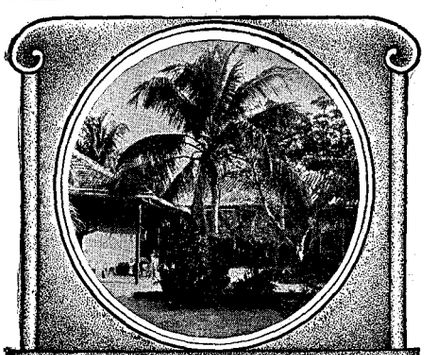

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All Pacific Coast Points and the Orient

Superb Equipment **Fast Time**

Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays

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canal treaty gives general satisfaction in England; hope is expressed that the canal will be pushed to speedy completion.

The German cruiser *Vineta* sails from New York for St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, where she is expected to join a German squadron.

December 18.—Mr. Lloyd-George attempts to address a pro-Boer meeting in Birmingham, England, and a hostile demonstration follows.

December 22.—President Loubet of France unveils in Paris a statue to the memory of Deputy Charles Baudin, who was killed by soldiers on December 3, 1851; a Nationalist demonstration follows the unveiling, which is suppressed by the police.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 16.—*Senate:* The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is ratified by a vote of 72 to 6; the nomination of Attorney-General Knox is confirmed.

December 17.—*Senate:* Senator Hale introduces a bill authorizing the enrolment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve.

House: Debate on the Philippine tariff bill is opened by Congressman Payne.

December 18.—*Senate:* Several hundred army promotions and several promotions in the navy are confirmed.

House: The Philippine tariff bill is passed by a vote of 163 to 128.

December 19.—Both branches adjourn for the holiday recess until January 6.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 16.—Secretary Hay consents to deliver the oration at the services in memory of Mr. McKinley to be held by Congress.

Gov. William Gregory, of Rhode Island, dies suddenly.

December 17.—Charles Emory Smith resigns the office of Postmaster-General, and Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, is announced to succeed him.

It is announced that John D. Rockefeller gives $1,250,000 more to Chicago University, and that other friends of the institution have subscribed $375,000.

It is estimated that the floods in Pennsylvania destroyed nine lives and about $3,000,000 in property.

Pres. Oscar S. Straus, of the Civic Federation's conference of labor disputes, names the committee of thirty-six to constitute a tribunal of arbitration and conciliation in labor troubles.

December 18.—Admiral Schley's counsel presents to Secretary Long a bill of exceptions to the findings of the court of inquiry.

Senator Hanna is elected chairman of the Civic Federation conference to promote industrial peace.

December 19.—Nine men are killed and several injured in an explosion of a big gas-furnace in Pittsburg.

The report of the Taft commission, dealing with the question of civil government in the Philippines, is made public by the War Department.

Charles P. Clipp, formerly a bookkeeper employed in the office of the collector of assessments and arrears, a branch to the controller's office of New York City, is arrested on a charge of larceny; his peculations amount to about $30,000.

December 20.—Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, of the port of New York, is removed from office by President Roosevelt, and Col. George W. Whitehead has been appointed to succeed him.

December 21.—The President, through Secretary Root, reprimands Lieutenant-General Miles for commenting on the findings of the Schley court of inquiry; Secretary Long ends the Schley controversy, so far as the Naval Department is concerned, by approving the verdict and dissolving the court; he also demands the resignation of Edgar S. Maclay.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

December 19.—*Porto Rico:* The Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico asks Governor Hunt to request Congress to protect the island's interests against concessions to Cuban sugar and to grant a bounty on Porto Rican coffee.

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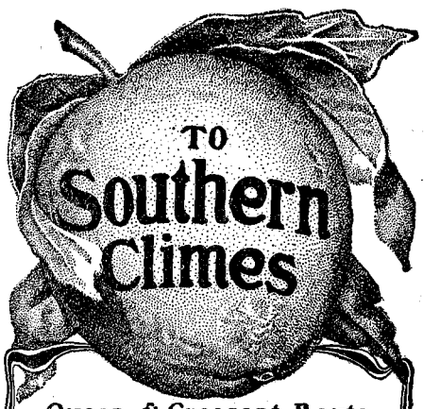

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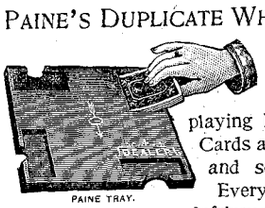

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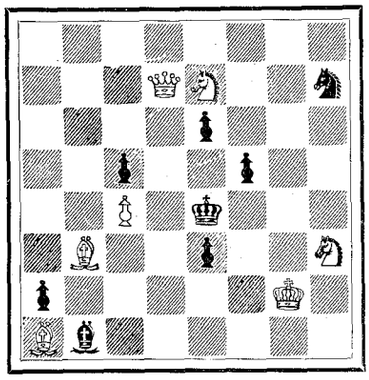
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 621.

By E. E. WESTBURY.

Best Two-er, *Football and Field.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 3QS2s; 4p3; 2p2p2; 2P1k3; 1B2p2S; p5K1; B b6.

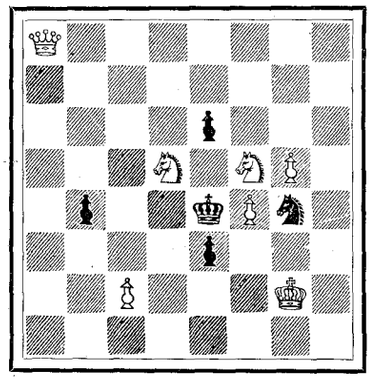
White mates in two moves.

Problem 622.

By GEORGE J. SLATER.

Best Three-er, *Football and Field.*

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

Q7; 8; 4p3; 3S1SP1; 1p2kPs1; 4p3; 2P3K1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 614.

Key-move, Q—R 5.

No. 615.

Key-move, R—B 4.

Bampton's:

Key-move, Q—K 2.

Clugston's:

Key-move, Kt—Q 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; A Rook, Philadelphia; J. T. Graves, Chicago.

614 and 615: R. H. R., and W. C. W. R., Univer-

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(Clugston's): "Very neat"—G. D.; "Pretty"—W. J. L.; "A little gem"—S. M. M.

Mrs. M. de H. Hyslop, 7429 Boyer Street, Germantown, Pa., desires to play by correspondence.

Inter-Collegiate Chess.

The annual match between the representatives of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia, will be played in New York City on December 26, 27, and 28. Harvard sends Rice, Arensburg, Catchings, Hyde, with Bridgmas as first substitute. The Yale team is Sawin, Adams, Roberts, H. C. Russ, with Owen and C. C. Russ as substitutes. Princeton depends on Hunt, Ely, Hawkinson, and Dodd. The Columbia team is composed of Sewall, Keeler, Von Sholly, Tucker, with Schroeder and Ellis substitutes.

For the third time Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania will battle for the tri-collegiate championship and the Rice Trophy. This match begins on December 30.

A Chess-club has been organized in Prague for students and bank-officials. Its name is *Weisses Rössl.*

The Manhattan Chess-Club Tourney.

In the Championship Tourney of the Manhattan Chess-club, New York City, recently finished, the contestants were Marshall, Finn, Hodges, Simonson, Roething, Koehler, Delmar, Halpern, Schmidt, Hanham, and Raubitschek. The score made by Frank Marshall gives him first prize in the tournament and the championship. Mr. Marshall lost only one game, to Simonson, and drew one with Roething. A great deal of interest centered in his game with Julius Finn, Champion of New York State. Had Marshall lost this game he and Finn would have tied for first honors. It was supposed that Finn, however, was beaten out of second place by Simonson. But Marshall did not lose. Here is the game, in his characteristic style:

Petroff Defense.

FINN. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	FINN. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 R—K sq	R x R ch
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	24 B x R	P—K Kt 4
3 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	25 B—Q 2	P—Kt 5
4 Kt x P	Castles	26 K—B 2	P—K R 4
5 B—K 2	R—K sq	27 R—R sq	Q—Kt 3
6 Kt—B 3	Kt x P	28 B—B 4	B—Q 3
7 Kt x Kt	R x Kt	29 B x B	P x B
8 Castles	P—Q 4	30 K—Q 2	Q—Kt 4 ch
9 P—Q 4	Kt—B 3	31 Q—K 3	Q—Kt 3
10 P—B 3	B—Q 3	32 K—B sq	K—Kt 2
11 B—Q 3	B—K Kt 5	33 Q—K 4	Q—Kt 4 ch
12 P—K R 3	B—R 4	34 K—Q sq	Q—Kt 3
13 B x R	P x B	35 Q x Q ch	K x Q
14 P—K Kt 4	P x Kt	36 K—K sq	K—Kt 4
15 P x B	Q—B 3	37 K—Q 2	P—R 5
16 Q—Q 3	R—K sq	38 R—K sq	P—Kt 6
17 B—Q 2	R—K 4	39 P x P	P x P
18 K R-K sq	R—Kt 4 ch	40 R—K 8	P—Kt 7
19 K—B sq	R x P	41 R-Kt 8 ch	K—B 5
20 R—K 8 ch	B—B sq	42 K—K sq	K—K 6
21 K—K sq	R x P	Resigns.	
22 K—Q sq	R—R 8 ch		

Notes.

(13) By winning the exchange, White gets a bad game. His King-side is broken, and Black's P on B 6 is very strong.

(17) "Miron," in *The Clipper* calls this a "Greek gift, which White wisely declined in view of the impending mate."

(19) If B x R, Q x B ch; mates next move.

(26) Notice how these Ps swoop down on the unprotected files.

(35) The exchange of Qs, that Marshall has been trying to force, gives him a won game.

The Hamppe Allgaier.

Tschigorin, while in Moscow, recently, was offered a prize to defend a Hamppe Allgaier against three amateurs in consultation:

ALLIES, *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	ALLIES. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 R-K B sq	B—B 4 ch
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 P—K 6 ch	K—Kt sq
3 P—B 4	P x P	19 R x B!!	Kt x R
4 Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4	20 Q-Kt 6 ch	Kt—Kt 2
5 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	21 B—Q 3	B—B 3
6 Kt—K Kt 5	P—K R 3	22 Kt—K 2	Kt x P
7 Kt x P	K x Kt	23 Kt—B 4	Kt x K P!
8 P—Q 4	Kt—B 3	24 Kt x Kt	Q—K 2
9 P—K 5	P—Q 4	25 B—B 5	B—Q 5 ch
10 B x P	Kt—K R 4	26 Kt x B	Q—K 8 ch
11 B—K 2	K—Kt 2	27 K—R 2	Q—R 5 ch
12 Q—Q 2	B—K 2	28 K—Kt sq	R—K sq
13 Castles	B x P	29 B—Q 3	Q—K 8 ch
14 B x R P ch	R x B	30 K—R 2	Q—K 4 ch
15 R—B 7 ch	K x R	Resigns.	
16 Q x R	Kt—Kt 2		

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Ruy Lopez.

ZUKERTORT. *White.*	ANDERSSEN. *Black.*	ZUKERTORT. *White.*	ANDERSSEN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	7 Kt—Kt 5	P—K R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	8 Kt x B P!	K x Kt
3 B—Kt 5	K Kt—K 2	9 B—B 4 ch	K—K 2
4 P—B 3	P—Q 3	10 Q—R 5	Q—K sq
5 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	11 Q-Kt 5 ch!!	P x Q
6 Castles	Kt—Kt 3	12 B x P, mate	

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He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

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